For Independence and Fraternity

# Nippon Times

For Common Prosperity And Well-Being

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# ARMY OFFICERS, MEN DECORATED POSTHUMOUSLY

### 1,900 War Heroes Are Honored For Gallant Services in China, Pacific Fronts

### 51 GET SPECIAL HONORS

### Sawada and Yokozaki Among Recipients for Deeds in New Guinea, N. Chishima

Various grades of the martial Order of the Golden Kite were posthumously conferred upon 1,900 officers and men of the Imperial Army for outstanding services to their country, including 51 heroes receiving Special Distinction Honors in the 55th China Affair Posthumous Honors Award and 14th War of Greater East Asia Posthumous Honors Award, it was announced under date of March 1.

The greater part of those thus honored were officers and men of the Army, who gave their lives in the 1943 spring campaign in the Taihang Mountains region in North China, in which sledge hammer blows were rained upon the 24th army corps of the Chiang Kai-shek army infesting the Shansi and Honan provincial border and the Chinese Communist Army agitating in various parts of North China, inflicting losses in their strengths totalling 20,000 including bodies left on the field and officers and men taken prisoner; those who took part in the Chekiang-Kiangsi campaign in which the Japanese smashed the Third War Zone of Chungking, the last stronghold of Chiang Kai-shek in Southeast China, inflicting losses totalling 53,000, including bodies left on the field and officers and men taken prisoner and those who participated in the second Bataan campaign and operations in the New Guinea and Solomons areas in the Southwest Pacific.

Among the 51 recipients of Special Distinction Honors, there were Lieutenant-Colonel Mitsugu Sawada, who with a single, impaired plane, shot down 15 enemy aircraft before he crashed, at Lae, New Guinea, in March last year, and Major Jiro Yokozaki, who on September 12 last year, when an American bomber formation attacked North Chishima, deliberately aimed his plane at the leader machine of the enemy in order to break up the formation and went down together with his target.

**Promoted in Rank**

The late Major Yokozaki had been promoted two ranks at once and received an individual citation for that act of supreme heroism.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sawada received the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Fourth Class Order of the Rising Sun, while Major Yokozaki was granted the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Sixth Class Order of the Rising Sun.

Special Sergeant-Major Tomekichi Takagi, who received the Fifth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Sixth Class Order of the Rising Sun, had fought in the Philippines, Central China and Sumatra. Sent to the Southwestern Pacific front, he took part in attacks on the enemy airdromes, convoying of transports and operations on Guadalcanal Island, in the course of which he shot down six enemy planes. He was killed in action on February 6 last year while attacking Wau, New Guinea.

Sergeant-Major Seiji Aoyama, who received the Fifth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Seventh Class Order of the Rising Sun, fought first in Burma and then in the Southwestern Pacific area. While convoying ships by air on February 3 last year, he gave battle to 20 enemy planes that came attacking and beat them back. Then in an engagement with a score or more enemy planes, he shot down one of them and was killed in action.

**Captured Enemy Position**

Lance-Corporal Chiyosaku Tsushima, who received the Sixth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Seventh Class Order of the Rising Sun, rendered outstanding service in capturing a strongly-defended enemy position near Aboabo on the Bataan Peninsula.

Lieutenant Tetsuo Kato, who received the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Sixth Class Order of the Rising Sun, participated in the second Bataan campaign,

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## *114 Yankee Airmen Stranded in Alps Rescued by Germans*

**Special**

**STOCKHOLM, February 28.—The Scandinavian Telegraph Bureau reported today that German alpine troops and Italian mountain guides had rounded up 114 American airmen who had parachuted into the Italian Alps after last Thursday's attack on Fiume. The report added that others were still being sought although it was feared that some of them might have died from the extreme cold and heavy snowstorms.**

# SITUATION IN EUROPE REMAINS UNCHANGED

### Failure of Foe in Italy, Severer Bombing Mark February, Says Reich Expert

Special

BERLIN, February 28.—The month of February did not bring forth any new situation, not to speak of decisive battles, commented Major-General Count Waldemar Stillfried, noted military commentator. He said that the general situation during the past month was featured by the drawing back of the German lines in the north and south of the Eastern Front, the failure of the Anglo-American efforts in Italy and the intensification of aerial warfare by both sides.

The General said that the main Soviet attacks, which had been directed from the Liev area in a westerly and southwesterly direction, during their winter campaign, abated somewhat in February.

Soviet cavalry units which attempted to advance against Dubno after having reached Rovno and Luck met failure, he said. He pointed out that the striking power of this offensive had doubtless suffered much in the transport difficulties encountered in the marshy areas of the Pripet River.

The General stated that, on the other hand, violent Soviet thrusts north of the Pripet and in the area of the lower Beresina continued without leading to any notable success. Only the town of Rogashav had to be vacated. In spite of the use of 50 divisions the Soviets failed and suffered immense losses in the second battle of Vitebsk which ended in February.

The General said that in the adjoining northern sector, the German drawing back tactics, which had been prepared for since last summer in order to bring the front lines behind Lake Peipus, were still in operation. He said that the advantage of this shortening of the front line would come into full effect as soon as the ice on the lake melted.

The attempts of the Soviet forces to breach this new front by operating from Narva have been frustrated, he declared. Embittered fighting in this sector continues. Severe fighting also continued in the southern wing of the Eastern Front. West of Nikopol, near Krivoi Rog and near Slatocol and Shakov breakthrough attempts were frustrated. The General pointed to the liberation of the surrounded German forces in the Cherkassy pocket as new proof of the wonderful fighting morale of the German soldier.

**Foe in Italy Bogged**

Reviewing the situation in Italy, the General said that it was featured by the bringing to a standstill of the

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 3)

# MANCHOUKUO'S FOUNDING DAY HAILED TODAY

### Empire Celebrating 12th Year Of Its Birth—Japan Joins In Rejoicing

### IS MEMORABLE OCCASION

### Rapid Progress in Heavy Industries Among Wonderful Achievements of Country

Today is the twelfth Empire Founding Day of Manchoukuo.

It will be the occasion for much rejoicing in Japan which assisted in the founding of Manchoukuo.

To the people of Manchoukuo the day will be a reminder of many glorious things which have been achieved by their country since it was founded. They will remember the construction of the Empire Founding Shrine dedicated to the Sun Goddess in 1940, an event as memorable to them as the founding of their country itself, since with that they commenced the great work of constructing a second Land of Gods in their country, a task with which they have since been proceeding at such a rate that it will not be a long time before it is completed.

The piety of the people of Manchoukuo and their devotion to the Sun Goddess are one of the principal factors in the greatness which has been attained by Manchoukuo, according to Kiyotsura Yatsuka, who was five years the first Director of the Board of Shinto Rituals of Manchoukuo and who took part in the planning of the construction of the Empire Founding Shrine. He told the press that it was on July 15, 1940, that the Empire Founding Shrine was built and the Organic Law of Manchoukuo revised to reestablish the religious right of His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo.

"This shrine," he went on, "corresponds to the Grand Shrines of Ise. There is also in Hsinking the National Foundation Memorial Shrine, which corresponds to the Yasukuni Shrine. The existence of these two shrines means a great thing. It means that Manchoukuo has come into existence as a second Land of Gods.

"I remember the Rescripts which were granted by His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo after His Imperial Majesty's first and second visits to Japan. They show that His Imperial Majesty as well as His subjects are merged into the Sun Goddess as the Japanese people are. No wonder that the peoples of Manchoukuo and Japan should be as greatly attached as though they were blood brothers.

"The peoples of Japan and Manchoukuo worship the same god and practice the same principles of morality. While Manchoukuo looks up to Japan as a parent country and while Japan helps Manchoukuo as one helps one's younger brother, the prosperity of both countries as leaders of Greater East Asia is assured."

**Heavy Industries Thriving**

Domei

HSINKING, February 29.—Among the wonderful achievements by Manchoukuo in the short period of time since its establishment on March 1 twelve years ago may be mentioned its rapid progress in various lines of heavy industry. The

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 7)

## *Chungking Soldier Underfed and Ill-Clothed, Also Woefully Lacking in Medical Attention*

Special

LISBON, February 28.—The Chungking soldier is underfed and malnutrition makes him an easy victim of disease with the result that Chungking is suffering an appalling loss of manpower, according to a dispatch sent by an Associated Press war correspondent in Chungking. The dispatch said that the Chungking soldier was ill-clothed and woefully lacked medical care in any degree comparable to American army standards.

The report said that the Chungking soldier lacked modern weapons, especially artillery, and that he was ever short on ammunition. He faces many odds because of the lack of transport and because of the limited food supplies in certain areas where he must live off the country.

The dispatch also said that the Chungking soldier had only one uniform which did not contribute to cleanliness and that many Chungking soldiers were seen walking barefooted in winter with their straw sandals worn out.

Obviously referring to the statements made by Admiral Chester Nimitz, commander-in-chief of the United States Pacific fleet, that ground and air forces had to be landed on the China continent in order to strike at Japan, the A.P. correspondent declared that even if huge quantities of war materials could be dumped in China, which, he said, was of course out of question until a land route was opened from China and a seaport was opened on the coast, it would require considerable physical conditioning and training period in the use of weapons before Chungking troops could go into large-scale offensive action.

## Emphasizes Cooperation

Jorge B. Vargas, the first Philippine Ambassador to Japan, is seen in the above picture giving a press interview at the Imperial Hotel Tuesday afternoon. Ambassador Vargas stressed the Filipino people's firm determination to cooperate with Japan.

# SWISS JOURNAL HITS BRITISH COMPLAINTS

### Says War Prisoners Must Not Expect Comforts While Being Interned

Special

ZURICH, February 28.—Sharp, caustic advice was directed by the Swiss paper Gazette Lausanne at the Anglo-Americans complaining about the Japanese treatment of prisoners of war and the conditions in which the Briitsh military men interned in Switzerland live. Said the daily, "A soldier who is used to all comforts should avoid being interned in a country where the people sleep on straw or among people who abstain from meat or are totally vegetarian like those of East Asia."

Referring to a Zurich report in the Daily Telegraph complaining that the British military men interned in Switzerland had to sleep on straw and that Swiss military discipline was too strict, the paper declared, "Unfortunately, the Swiss soldier does not complain about the discipline nor the straw which he must share with his uninvited guests. He also finds it harder and harder to understand why the interned pilots should fill the first-class hotels while he must submit to various restrictions and has to carry out increasing changes of guard."

Observers here noted that this tone reflected the increasing Swiss resentment toward the attitude held by the interned Anglo-Americans, especially American air force personnel, who have large amounts of money and spend much time in bars and other amusement places, often annoying the other guests after overdrinking.

The paper also quoted the statement of Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Japanese Board of Information, on February 18 denying the Anglo-American atrocity charges made against Japan, in which the Spokesman referred to International Red Cross reports.

## GIANT TIGER INFESTING AMOY ISLAND IS KILLED

### Japanese Soldiers End Marauder's Terror Visits; Weighed Over 300 Pounds

Domei

AMOY, February 28.—Since the latter part of January, a giant wild tiger appeared on Amoy Island and struck terror among the inhabitants by sneaking into the villages and attacking their livestock.

Japanese soldiers vigilantly waited for the animal one night and as it jumped on a non-suspecting pig on Tsingshan Road, two Japanese Iida and Okubo emerged and struck the killer down.

The tiger which is believed to have swam to the island from the mainland measured six feet and weighed over 300 pounds. Great excitement has been created among the islanders as throngs are gathering to see the corpse.

# P.I. WILL COOPERATE FULLY WITH NIPPON

### Strong Will for Full War Efforts Stressed by Envoy Vargas In Interview

Jorge B. Vargas, the first Philippine Ambassador to Japan, in a press interview on Tuesday, stressed the strong will of the Filipino people fully to cooperate with the Japanese for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. The interview took place at the Imperial Hotel at 5 p.m.

"Our national efforts," declared Mr. Vargas, "are being directed toward the realization of self-sufficiency, by developing the natural resources most rapidly and effectively. By this way, we are determined to contribute our share in the conduct of the war."

Reminding the press of the fact that the Philippines, since the time of the Japanese Military Administration, had supplied the Imperial Army and Navy with provisions, Ambassador Vargas pointed out that the Filipinos are exerting their utmost to produce more and more foodstuffs and other products, thus helping to win this war.

**Declaration Thoroughly Explained**

When asked as to how the Filipinos had interpreted the Greater East Asia Declaration, Mr. Vargas declared.

"Our President, Dr. Jose P. Laurel, and two Ministers who attended the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations have explained thoroughly the objectives and meaning of the Declaration and I could say the Government and the people are 100 per cent in support of the principles, especially the last one, enunciated in the document." Ambassador Vargas opined that the historic Declaration contains a certain ideology for which it surpasses all other declarations ever issued in the world.

When questioned of the meaning of the state of emergency recently proclaimed in the Philippines, the Ambassador explained that under the Constitution, the National Assembly can authorize the President with certain, important powers for taking any executive and legislative measures when an emergency arises during the recess of the Assembly, that is, from the beginning of February until October 20. Therefore, he declared, the President can approve all decrees and laws including those for the disbursement of appropriations and for reorganizing the Government. He opined that the state of emergency will be continued for the duration of the war. As an example of the step, Mr. Vargas cited the proclamation recently made of a decree for ordering the Filipinos to engage in labor service once a week for increasing the production of foodstuffs.

**Impressed by Wartime Japan**

Asked of his impressions on the home front of wartime Japan, the Ambassador declared:

"I have been more than ever deeply impressed by the dauntless spirit with which the sons and daughters of Nippon are going through their arduous duties for their sole purpose, the winning of the war. I happened

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# FIVE WARSHIPS OF ENEMY SUNK BY ARMY CRAFT

### 2 Other Torpedo Boats Blasted By Our Small Vessels Off Bougainville Island

### FURIOUS BATTLE ON FEB. 25

### Japanese Forces on Shore Join In Attack and Send Hostile Ship to the Bottom

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, February 29.—Small vessels of the Imperial Japanese Army Units sank five enemy torpedo boats and damaged two others in the South Pacific area on the night of February 25 after a furious engagement.

While cruising in the waters off the western coast of Bougainville Island at 8 p.m. on February 25, the small vessels of the Japanese Army Forces encountered a group of more than 10 enemy torpedo boats and 38 airplanes. Promptly giving fierce battle to the enemy, our vessels sank five torpedo boats and damaged two others.

A unit of the Japanese Forces stationed on the nearby seashore joined the attack on the enemy surface-craft and sank an enemy torpedo boat, thus increasing to eight the total of enemy craft sunk or damaged.

In this engagement, the loss on our side was one killed and two small vessels which were sunk.

In the southeastern sector of Madang, New Guinea Island, two enemy torpedo boats attempted to attack our position on February 24. The Japanese Garrison Units counter-attacked them, sinking one of them and repulsed the other after inflicting damage.

**27 Foe Planes Blasted**

**Special to the Nippon Times**

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, February 29.—Imperial Japanese Forces in the South and Central Pacific areas are relentlessly dealing heavy blows to the enemy in the face of his persistent counter-offensives. They shot down 15 enemy aircraft and damaged 12 others during the latter part of last week.

A large combined formation of 154 enemy bombers and fighters, consisting of B-24's, B-25's and deck-planes, attempted to raid Rabaul on New Britain Island in two waves on the morning of February 26. Immediately responding, the Japanese Forces stationed there shot down an enemy plane and damaged three others with severe anti-aircraft gunfire.

Again on the morning of the next day, another formation of enemy deck-planes, 158 fighters and bombers in all, came attacking Rabaul in two waves. Our Units promptly counter-attacked them, shooting down nine deck-bombers, three P-38's and damaging five bombers and two P-38's. All the other raiders were repulsed. In these two-day raids, no damage was sustained by the Japanese side.

**Enemy Raid Frustrated**

**Special to the Nippon Times**

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, February 29.—Two enemy airplanes, of which one was unconfirmed, were shot down by the Japanese Forces stationed on

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 8)

## *3 F4U's Shot Down By Japanese Forces Defending Buka Isle*

**Special to the Nippon Times**

**UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, February 29.—An aggregate total of 13 enemy F4U planes made an abortive raid against our position on Buka Island from the morning up to the afternoon of February 25. Intercepting them, units of the Japanese Forces quickly brought down three F4U's and repelled all the rest. No damage was suffered on our side.**

# ENEMY FRUSTRATED IN BURMA OFFENSIVE

### Their Long-Standing Boast Unrealized—Sepoys Continue To Desert Foe Camp

Domei

AT AN X X BASE ON THE BURMA FRONT, February 29.—Defeated in the fighting in the Fukwang area on the northern Burmese border and repeating the Arakan tragedy on the southern border, the anti-Axis forces have been frustrated in their impudent design to wrest back Burma in a grand general counter-offensive.

It had been the long-standing boast of the anti-Axis command for Southeastern Asia that, while it would leave to the Americans the task of developing a counter-offensive in the South Pacific area, it would undertake a general counter-offensive with the end of the rainy season so long as the Burma front was concerned. Since Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten formally assumed command of anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia on November 19, well over three months have passed. The anti-Axis forces, however, have merely suffered a defeat in operations in the Fukwang area and met another Arakan fiasco on the southern border. In spite of all their efforts to wrest back Burma, to secure strategic and political advantages and to increase the fighting strength of the Chungking forces, their plans have proved abortive.

**Only 3 Months Left**

They have now only March, April and May, constituting the dry season in the Indo-Burmese border region, in which to go into their frenzied activities to recoup their lost fortune. At present, in the Fukwang area, three divisions of Chungking troops, reinforced by the British and Americans, have been subjected to terrific attacks at the hands of the Japanese.

On the Buthidaung-Maungdaw front, their main force has been trapped and encircled by the Japanese. They have constructed barricades while the iron ring of the Japanese is steadily closing in.

It appears that the enemy is circulating the propaganda that the operations on the northern and southern Indo-Burmese borders are mere outpost hostilities in an endeavor to give the impression that reverses they have suffered are small. But in the very midst of these failures, antagonism between the Anglo-American and Chungking

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## *U.S. Army Hard Hit by Manpower Lack; Must Be Made Up by Drafting 'Fathers'*

Special

STOCKHOLM, February 28.—A Washington dispatch said that a special medical commission reported to the White House that the manpower shortage for the United States armed forces, which President Roosevelt had called "grave," had to be made up by drafting family men and others and not by lowering the physical standards. The commission was created at the suggestion of Congress on the theory that a relaxation of induction requirements, especially for limited service, might delay the drafting of fathers and others with dependents.

The commission, however, reported that the existing standards could not be reduced "without impairing the efficiency" of the armed services. It is recalled that Roosevelt sent a memorandum last Saturday to manpower commission officials saying that the United States manpower pool had been "dangerously depleted by the liberal deferments."

Meanwhile, Major-General Miller G. White, Assistant Chief of the Army Staff, said that there were only 7,428,000 officers and men in the army as of December 31, 1943, a deficit of 218,000 in the total authorized strength of 7,700,000.

The commission's report drew quick objections from Chairman Andrew May, Democrat of Kentucky, of the House Military Affairs Committee, who said that the commission's insistence that the physical standards could not be lowered was "all wrong." May said that the army should quit rejecting men because of illiteracy, adding, "Men who are illiterate can still be sharpshooters. All soldiers can't be Harvard graduates."

# ARMY IN BURMA ANNIHILATES MAJORITY OF ENEMY FORCES IN AREA OF SINZEIWWA BASIN

### Imperial Headquarters Announces Results Up to Feb. 24

### NOW MOPPING UP FOE

### Indian National Army Also Attains Brilliant Results, Announcement Reveals

Imperial Army Units in the Burma area that have been encircling and violently attacking the main strength of the seventh division of the British-Indian army in and around the Sinzeiwwa basin, northwest of Buthidaung since February 9, wiped out the majority of the enemy troops up to February 24, according to an Imperial Headquarters' announcement at 5 p.m. on Tuesday.

A part of the Imperial Japanese Army Units is at present mopping up the remnants of the enemy troops while preparations for forthcoming operations are now being made, the announcement revealed.

The communique further stated that the Indian National Army which has been cooperating with the Japanese Forces is also obtaining great war results.

The communique follows:

**IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE**

**5 p.m. February 29**

"1. Imperial Army Units in the Burma area which have been encircling and vigorously attacking the main body of the seventh division of the British-Indian army in the vicinity of the Sinzeiwwa basin, northwest of Buthidaung since February 9, annihilated the bulk of the enemy troops up to February 24. A part of our Units is now mopping up the enemy remnants. Meanwhile, the preparations for subsequent operations are now underway.

"2. The Indian National Army in cooperation with our Units is also achieving big war results."

**By K. MURAKAWA**

**Of the Army Press Corps**

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON THE BURMA FRONT.—After successfully tighening the encirclement ring, the crack units of the Imperial Japanese Forces launched a fierce attack from the midnight of February 23 on the British seventh division of 5,000 strong, in the Sinzeiwwa basin, which had been making a death struggle resistance with X X tanks, X X guns and X X automobiles.

With X X Unit Commander in the van, the main body of our forces advanced to a height, two kilometers south of Ngakyedauk and the 129 height, after a furious hand-to-hand engagement with the enemy troops, which were wiped out.

After detouring the left side of the enemy, a part of our Units annihilated three battalions of the enemy force at X X height, south of Sinzeiwwa, and commenced a mopping-up operation of the enemy remnants at an elevated section west of Buthidaung.

Thus, the annihilative operation against the seventh division of the British army, which had been developed during the past 20 days with the Sinzeiwwa basin as the center, has now come to the end, and is now being followed by a mopping-up operation of the foe remnants.

As we had expected, the Arakan tragedy is now again repeated and the much-publicized enemy counter-offensive plan on Burma from the direction of Buthidaung has been totally frustrated.

## YANKS ARRIVE IN LONDON

### Reported Largest Armed Force Sent Over for Second Front Duty

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 28.—The largest American armed force ever transported to England by a convoyed squadron is reported to have arrived in the British capital today, in anticipation of the forthcoming landing operation in Europe, according to a London dispatch.

The strength of the American force has not yet been revealed, but it is reported that the troops consist of well-trained units and mechanized corps as well as of those particularly trained in special military fields.

# 4 VITAL MEASURES DECIDED BY CABINET

## Suspension of Expensive Amusement Effective March 5; To Bolster Marine Traffic

Enforcement of four of the 15 wartime emergency measures determined by the Government on February 25 were formally decided on at Tuesday's Cabinet meeting, it was disclosed in an announcement issued by the Board of Information the same day.

The decision was reached after concrete plans for the enforcement of these measures had been formulated at the Vice-Ministers' meeting the day before.

The four measures are (a) suspension of expensive amusement, (b) renovation and strengthening of marine traffic (c) positive utilization of existing resources and (d) reduction in the number of holidays for the Government offices.

Details of the enforcement of the renovation and strengthening of marine traffic will be announced separately by the Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

**Expensive Amusement Banned**

The suspension of expensive amusement will be enforced on March 5, according to the Board of Information's announcement, which follows:

Concerning the decisive war emergency measures, details of the enforcement of the suspension of expensive amusement have been fixed as follows:

1. Expensive restaurants shall be ordered to suspend business. Less expensive restaurants shall be permitted to carry on.

Of the restaurants suspended from business, those that are not in the nature of amusement shall be permitted to carry on as less expensive restaurants.

2. Assignation-houses, geisha houses and geisha shall be ordered to suspend operation. Separate measures shall be taken, however, in the case of less expensive ones.

3. Cafes and bars shall suspend business, on the whole, but establishments which are not very expensive shall be permitted to continue business, at need, as eating houses of a less expensive sort.

4. High-class theaters and other amusement establishments in the larger cities shall be temporarily closed and performances involving high admissions, say ¥5 or more with tax, shall be restricted.

Performances shall be renovated so as to uplift the morale of the people and contribute to an increase in the fighting strength of the nation, and circuit theatrical performances and circuit musical concerts shall be encouraged.

5. Theaters and moving picture houses in crowded sections of cities shall be appropriately redistributed and the distribution of audiences regulated by adjustments in the numbers on the program.

**Effective March 5**

6. The suspensions of the above businesses shall begin on March 5 to last for a period of one year.

7. The following financing measures shall be taken on behalf of the establishments ordered suspended:

(1) Appropriate steps shall be adopted to extend moratorium on debts according to circumstances.

(2) The business associations shall be made to furnish living expenses and, at need, the associations shall draw upon the People's Rehabilitation Bank for the accommodation.

8. The People's Rehabilitation Bank shall underwrite assets of those renouncing or changing their occupations by way of extending economic aid to them, as in the case of industrial adjustments.

9. Emergency measures shall be taken to exempt or reduce taxes on those renouncing or suspending their businesss.

10. Living expenses shall be supplied to geisha or waitresses suspending, renouncing or changing their occupations.

11. Actors, actresses, geisha or waitresses suspending work shall be assigned to appropriate occupations necessary for the prosecution of war, with due regard to their adaptabilities.

12. Those suspending businesses shall be encouraged to renounce or change their businesses and the establishments and equipment thus released shall be utilized for purposes necessary to prosecute the war, thus contributing to the dispersion of persons and materials from crowded communities.

## Vice-Governors Meet

The second day of the meeting of Prefectural Vice-Governors opened at 9 a.m. Tuesday at the Suikosha Naval Club, Shiba-ku. The assembly listened to a report on the war situation by Captain Etsuzo Kurihara, Sectional Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters. In the afternoon, the members went to the Kaikosha Army Club at Kudan and discussed business in relation of the War Ministry. The meeting was adjourned at 5 p.m.

# *Manchoukuo Resolved to Share Destiny With Japan, Says Wang*

## Joint Efforts of Two Countries to Increase Fighting Strengths Constitute Quickest Road to Victory, Declares Manchou Ambassador to Tokyo

Joint efforts of Japan and Manchoukuo to increase the fighting strength of the two countries constitute the quickest road to victory, Wang Yun-ching, Manchoukuo Ambassador to Tokyo, said Tuesday on the eve of the ceremonies to be observed in Manchoukuo solemnizing the 12th anniversary of the founding of that nation.

Expressing the resolution of Manchoukuo to share the destiny of Japan through thick and thin, Ambassador Wang declared:

"The liberation of Greater East Asia is now being realized through Japan's brilliant victories, China having been rejuvenated and Burma and the Philippines having regained their independence.

Ever since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Manchoukuo with His Imperial Majesty setting the supreme example has shouldered the task of defending the northern frontier of Greater East Asia, determined to share the destiny of Japan, whether in life or death, to rise or fall with her. Putting forth all the manpower and natural resources of the country, Manchoukuo has bent her every effort upon the prosecution of war.

"Especially in the enforcement of her national policies last year, the Manchoukuo government, army and people have concentrated their energies upon the task of increasing the fighting strength of Japan as well as that of herself to make return for the aid Japan gave her at the time of her founding.

"This year, in the light of the results obtained last year, we are assured of an epochal increase in our supplies of foodstuffs, iron, aluminum and other war materials to Japan. War results of the future, thus, will most eloquently speak of the successful endeavors made to increase Japan's fighting strength.

"The efforts of Manchoukuo to increase her own fighting strength are also aimed at increasing the fighting strength of Japan, so that they must be undertaken without fail. Such joint efforts between Japan and Manchoukuo to increase their fighting strength constitute the quickest road to victory. If in addition to the fiery animosity of the Japanese nation toward the enemy and her conviction of certain victory, the work of moral and material unification of Japan and Manchoukuo is achieved, we cannot fail to gain final victory.

"I have the pleasure, accordingly, of expressing the determination of Manchoukuo to fight the war until victory is won, on this occasion of the 12th anniversary of the founding of our country, and of fulfilling the mission charged upon her. We take this opportunity of consolidating our resolve to bend every effort upon the prosecution of war with Japan as the pivotal center."

## *P.I. Will Cooperate Fully With Nippon*

(Continued From Page 1)

to be here at the time of the recent Cabinet reshuffle and the adoption of drastic measures calculated further to bolster the national machinery. I believe that all the peoples in the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region share my admiration for the resolute stand the people of Japan are maintaining."

Ambassador Vargas issued the following statement:

**Statement Issued**

"I have been accorded on this day the great honor and privilege of presenting to His Majesty the Emperor my credentials as the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of the Philippines to Japan. I am sincerely moved by His Majesty's graciousness in receiving me in audience for a second time and I propose to so discharge the duties of my position as to merit His August Confidence.

"In accordance with the noble ideals enunciated in the Greater East Asia Declaration and with the instructions of His Excellency the President of the Republic of the Philippines, I hope to contribute all I can to the maintenance of the most cordial relations between our two countries. Although our countries still have to work out various details of their collaboration in the Philippines, such as the distribution of supplies and the control of currency, I trust that these problems shall be promptly and satisfactorily solved in a spirit of sincere and loyal friendship.

"What is most important is that the peoples of Japan and the Philippines know and understand each other better since such understanding alone can provide a stable foundation for their enduring friendship. I know that the Filipinos, under the inspiring leadership of Dr. Jose P. Laurel, desire to be good neighbors of the Japanese, and I hope that the Japanese in turn will always look upon the Filipinos as their sincere and true friends.

"I hope to stay for some time among the Japanese people as Ambassador of the Republic of the Philippines near the Imperial Japanese Government, knowing that while they favor me with their confidence and trust, and my mission is acceptable in their eyes, I shall feel at home and happy in their midst."

## CHINESE VOW COOPERATION

### Overseas Association in Celebes to Aid in Reconstruction Work

Domei

MACASSAR, February 28.—On the occasion of the reorganization of the local Chinese Overseas Association, Tai Ping-hu, President of the Overseas Chinese Association here, declared that the Association will further exert its efforts to help bring peace and prosperity by closely cooperating with the local authorities.

The local Chinese Overseas Association was renamed "Hokuang" (Light of Peace), in line with the renewed determination of the local Chinese to extend positive cooperation in reconstruction work and the maintenance of peace.

## *Situation in Europe Remains Unchanged*

(Continued From Page 1)

Anglo-Americans north of Nettuno. After the enemy attempts to break through to Rome were frustrated and heavy losses dealt the enemy the German forces advanced to a point south of Aprilia. The General pointed out that from the present positions, the German artillery had the ports of Anzio and Nettuno in range of its fire.

Turning to aerial warfare, the General stated that the new strong German attacks on London must have made the enemy understand that raids on military targets, such as airplane factories, are better than attacks on women and children. Nevertheless, he said, the Anglo-American night attacks continue to inflict losses almost exclusively on civilians.

Concluding his comments the General said that with the end of winter in sight the whole world was watching for an Anglo-American landing in Europe. He added that the German forces had used the winter not only to strengthen their defenses but also to fill up and train her reserves. Every landing group will become aware of this fact, he said.

**Nettuno Front Quiet**

Special

BERLIN, February 28.—Sunday passed with comparative quiet on the Anzio and Nettuno front, it is reported from Rome. There were no heavy engagements anywhere but the Anglo-Americans engaged in lively reconnaissance activities making individual thrusts. The report said that two anti-Axis attacks were repulsed south of Aprilia.

The report further said that the impression was prevailing that the anti-Axis forces were trying to test the strong and weak points of the German lines through their thrusts to determine where the German attack, which they were expecting, would be made.

The report added that despite the quiet day artillery on both sides was active. The roar of gunfire was occasionally audible in Rome. German heavy howitzer, and assault guns shelled the enemy's rear lines and caused several extensive fires which were clearly visible. Anzio and Nettuno are still ablaze, the report revealed.

## JOURNAL MAKING DEBUT

### Malai Shimbun, Japanese Paper, To Appear in Taiping

Domei

SHONAN, February 28.—A new Japanese language paper, "The Malai Shimbun," will make its first appearance from March 1 in Taiping, center of Northern Malai.

It is understood that the Malai Shimbun will be published by the Shonan Press Association and circulated in the area north of Kuala Lumpur, while the existing Japanese language journal, Shonan Shimbun, will be circulated in the area south of Kuala Lumpur.

It was also learned that at the same time the Shonan Shimbun will continue to be the leading Japanese language paper in the Southern Regions.

# MANCHOUKUO HAILED FOR PROGRESS MADE

## Political and Economic Structure of Nation Complete, Says Dr. Chu Min-yi

Domei

NANKING, February 29.—On the eve of the 12th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo, Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister of the National Government of China, issued a statement in which he paid high tribute to the spectacular progress attained by that country in the 12 years that have elapsed since her establishment as a leading nation of East Asia.

Recalling the Joint Declaration issued by Japan, Manchoukuo and China on November 30, 1940, the Nanking Foreign Minister urged that the peoples of the three countries in close unity and with redoubled vigor should fight on until their common enemies, the United States and Britain, have been crushed.

Dr. Chu's statement follows:

"Manchoukuo, our neighbor, is already 12 years old. She trod a thorny path in the early days of her national founding. Eliminating all vestiges of the past maladministration, she has grown to be a modern power, both in name and fact.

"To found a new State is an arduous task, accompanied by a variety of knotty problems, such as the fixing of the national border, the setting up of an administrative structure, the securing of the necessary Government personnel, the establishment of international relations, the maintenance of social order, the regulating of popular livelihood, and the tapping of hidden resources. These are all undertakings which demand great effort and strenuous work.

"To such a task Manchoukuo has proved equal. Today, 12 years after her national founding, her administrative structure is complete, with the people, high and low, pursuing their respective duties with a deep sense of responsibility. There has been a total absence of partisan struggle for selfish interests which might act to the detriment of the State. It can be said that Manchoukuo's political construction is complete, not merely in its outward form but also in its spiritual sense. Such being the case, one can easily imagine that the work of construction in other fields, such as the economic, social and cultural, is progressing satisfactorily. Manchoukuo's star, thus, is ever on the ascendent.

"As for ourselves, China under the leadership of President Wang Ching-wei issued the Japan-Manchoukuo-China Joint Declaration on November 30, 1940. The Declaration was the expression of China's desire to live in harmony with her neighbors in accordance with the ideal of building up a New Order in Greater East Asia on ethical principles. It was the enunciation of our ideal of working in close unison with our neighbors for the formation of an axis that would insure lasting peace in East Asia and ultimately contribute toward world peace. It was a reaffirmation of our aspiration to realize speedily the three fundamental principles of neighborly amity, common defense, and economic collaboration with our neighbors on the basis of respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and of mutual reciprocity.

"I am happy to observe that the ideals embodied in that Declaration have been steadily carried out. From the stage of common well-being and mutual prosperity, Sino-Japanese relations have now entered a new stage whereby the two peoples have pledged to live and die together. Bound by this pledge, Japan and China are sharing common difficulties in these turbulent times and are marching forward in close unity toward the consummation of our sacred campaign.

"Looking at the current international situation, we find that the anti-Axis camp, although pregnant with serious difficulties, is pressing on East Asia with formidable force. It is imperative that the peoples of Japan, Manchoukuo and China, united as one man and with iron nerve and an indefatigable fortitude, should fight on until their common enemies, the United States and Britain, have been forced to their knees.

"I conclude by expressing my sincerest wish for Manchoukuo's continued success in the future."

## *Army Officers, Men Decorated Posthumously*

(Continued From Page 1)

in which he defended his position as commander of the first-line section of the left wing of the company against an enemy force seeking to wrest it back and despite severe wounds beat the enemy back time and again in the course of two days and two nights, thus facilitating the operations of the comrade units.

Special Sergeant-Major Hiroyuki Takata, who was granted the Fifth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Sixth Class Order of the Rising Sun, participated as commander of a section in the Taihang campaign in the spring of last year.

Leading the first-line section on the right wing, he led his men into the midst of the enemy under cover of the artillery and aircraft and captured the enemy position, paving the way for the subsequent charge of his company. While penetrating into an enemy pill box, he received an enemy bullet and went down.

## *Enemy Frustrated In Burma Offensive*

(Continued From Page 1)

forces is intensifying and the desertions of sepoys are adding to the difficulties of the enemy.

The British authorities are making frantic efforts to prevent the sepoys from deserting the Anglo-Indian camp. The "relief of the poor" is nominally carried out by the British in an attempt to minimize the number of deserters on the one hand and on the other the requisitioning of foodstuffs even from the famine-stricken native inhabitants is done by force.

**Sepoys Kept Aloof**

When a party of Indian soldiers who came out unwounded at the Dunkirk tragedy came back to their homeland, the British authorities quartered them at one place to keep secret the actual war situation over the Indo-Burmese border, making not known to them even the official communiques released by the Mountbatten headquarters. All this was caused by the policy of the British authorities to keep absolutely secret the so-called "Arakan Tragedy" of last year.

The miserable condition of the Chungking expeditionary forces in the eastern district of the Nu River under the command of General Wei Li-hwang, who succeeded General Chen Cheng, is beyond description. The friction between the Chungking troops and American officers is mounting daily.

To add to this plight, the sepoys casting their lot with the Indian National Army under the command of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose are increasing in the border area. The British are releasing fabricated stories over the radio against the Japanese Forces in connection with the surrender of sepoys to the Indian National Army, but this is producing an adverse effect on the morale of the surrendered sepoys.

# PHILIPPINE LEADERS PRAISE MANCHOUKUO

## Laurel and Recto Cable Congratulations on Occasion of Founding Anniversary

Domei

MANILA, February 29.—President Jose P. Laurel, today, cabled a message of felicitations to His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo.

President Laurel said, "Manchoukuo was the laboratory of the Co-Prosperity Sphere and the success of that great experiment in nation-building which produced present-day Manchoukuo is a happy augury for all nations of Greater East Asia."

Simultaneously, Claro M. Recto, Minister of Foreign Affairs, wired a congratulatory message to the Foreign Minister of Manchoukuo pointing out the fact that, "The founding of Manchoukuo was a turning point in the history of Greater East Asia."

The President's message textually reads as follows:

"May I express to Your Majesty the cordial felicitations of the people and government of the Republic of the Philippines on this happy occasion of the 12th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo.

"All the world is aware of the spectacular progress that Manchoukuo has achieved, rising from the status of a backward frontier province to that of a rich powerful state within the brief compass of a dozen years.

"Manchoukuo was the laboratory of the Co-Prosperity Sphere and the success of the great experiment in nation-building which has produced present-day Manchoukuo is a happy augury for all nations of Greater East Asia, most especially for a nation like the Philippines which has just entered upon its life as an independent state.

"In felicitating Your Majesty, may I also express the hope that Manchoukuo shall continue to grow in wealth, prestige and power as a result of the vigorous unremitting efforts of Your Majesty's 43,000,000 subjects.

"I do not doubt that under Your Majesty's able leadership, the people of Manchoukuo will materialize the rich promise of their recent achievements and continue to enjoy the admiration of their neighbors and allies in Greater East Asia."

The message of Foreign Minister Recto is as follows:

"It is with great pleasure that I extend Your Excellency my sincere felicitation on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo.

"A historical landmark, the founding of Manchoukuo was a turning point in the history of Greater East Asia. Manchoukuo was the cornerstone of Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and March 1, 1932, may with good reason be considered as the foundation day, not only of Manchoukuo, but of Greater East Asia.

"The progress of Manchoukuo during the past 12 years is a source of inspiration for all the peoples of East Asia, an example of what every member of the Co-Prosperity Sphere may accomplish under the principle of mutual co-existence and national sovereignty as guaranteed by the Declaration adopted last November by the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic nations."

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## *Manchoukuo's Founding Day Hailed Today*

(Continued From Page 1)

immense area of virgins soil which was once the favorite abode of bandits is now transformed into the scene of different wartime industries thanks to the boundless supply of underground wealth available on the spot.

Manchoukuo's heavy industries, having finished their initial development, are now capable of the expansion required by the severe war situation of late. Especially, the appearance in the near future of a gigantic iron manufacturing company due to the amalgamation of the three biggest iron foundries now in operation in Manchoukuo will enable the country to produce as much as X million tons of iron a year. The gigantic iron manufacturing company, which will be called the Manchoukuo Iron Manufacturing Company is to be capitalized at ¥740,000,000. The development of the iron industry in Manchoukuo has been chiefly achieved in a few years in the past. Speedy increase of production makes a feature of Manchoukuo's heavy industries.

Wartime distribution of all heavy industries in Manchoukuo is practically finished due to the completion of large power plants in different districts of importance including the gigantic dams on the Second Sungari River and the Fengsui Dam on the Yalu River. The power plants on the two rivers can easily supply the heavy industry companies at Mukden, Kirin, Dairen, Fushun, Anshan, Chinchow and so on. The activities of those heavy industry companies are greatly facilitated by the immense supply of iron ore, coal, alumina shale, copper, lead, zinc, molybdenum, vanadium, oil shale, coal, and graphite, all available on the spot. The facts stated above form the unique position Manchoukuo occupies in heavy industries, whose speedy expansion is indispensable for the prosecution of the current war.

In the five years ending 1937, Manchoukuo soon got through the basic adjustment and construction of its finance and the mining and manufacturing industries. Following the completion of such initial works as stated above, Manchoukuo set about the construction of heavy industries on a regular basis. With the close cooperation of Japan, and thanks to the joint efforts by the authorities and the people at large, Manchoukuo finished nearly all its construction works, except a few continuing works, when it plunged into the War of Greater East Asia. At present, Manchoukuo is playing a prominent role as a basic power for the annihilation of the enemy forces as well as for the development of Asia. And in order to fulfil its duty in this connection, Manchoukuo is making the most of its industrial resources and equipment.

At the beginning of its national foundation, Manchoukuo devoted its efforts for the development of iron and coal industries. At present, its heavy industries involve iron ore production, coal mining, automobile and aircraft production, alumina and magnesium production, coal liquefaction, oil-shale processing, alkali industry, ammonium sulphate production and carbide and rolling stock production.

The increase of production has naturally accompanied the geographical expansion of industries. At first, the industrial centers of the country were all located along the South Manchuria Railways. At present, they are distributed almost all over the country, including the northern boundary and the leased territory of Kwantung, as well as the districts near Changpaishan in the east and Jehol in the west, the only region left untouched being in the vicinity of the Great Khingan Mountains.

Foster Bain, an American mining expert, commenting on the mining industry of East Asia in 1933 made a hasty conclusion that great difficulty was anticipated in Manchoukuo's development in iron industry. For all his knowledge and experience, Bain could not forsee the wonderful development of Manchoukuo in different lines of heavy industries. Bain, however, was quite right when, in the same comment, he pointed out the high suitability of South Manchuria as a seat for iron industry. It is rather cynical that South Manchuria is now growing into the scene of an active iron manufacturing industry which is indispensable for the destruction of the fighting strength of the Anglo-Americans.

The war having entered into a decisive stage, Manchoukuo is now exercising greatest possible efforts for the speedy expansion of its heavy industries by making the most of all industrial preparations it has constructed up to the present. In the industrial programs of Manchoukuo for the new fiscal year are included various plans for the epochal development of light metal, aircraft, special steel, and mechanical industries. It is expected that Manchoukuo, in the forthcoming fiscal year will show such activities as have never been exercised in the twelve years since its national foundation.

## *Five Warships Of Enemy Sunk By Army Craft*

(Continued From Page 1)

Yaluit Island on February 24 when a formation of 17 enemy B-24 bombers attempted to attack in several waves during the afternoon. All the other raiders fled in confusion. Damage on the Japanese side was negligible.

**Raid on Wewak Foiled**

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, February 29.—A total of about 30 enemy planes, consisting of B-24's, P-40's and P-38's, came attacking Wewak on New Guinea Island at 9 a.m. on February 28. The Japanese Forces greeted the raiders with furious anti-aircraft fire, setting fire to two B-24's, which fled enveloped by white smoke. No damage was done to our side.

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## EMERGENCY SET-UP FUNCTIONING IN P.I.

### New Republic, Under President Laurel, Cooperating With Japan for Victory

With the aim of securing an adequate supply of food, clothing, and dwelling for the citizens, thereby to promote peace, order, and public welfare throughout the country, a Declaraton of a State of Emergency was issued on February 22 by Jose P. Laurel, President of the Republic of the Philippines, by virtue of the special authority accorded him by the National Assembly in its first ordinary session. This declaration will enable President Laurel to take all measures necessary to meet the emergency and wartime situation in which the country now stands, observes Domei, commenting on the present situation in the new Republic.

For the disbursement of all expenditures required for the prosecution of the measures to be taken in this connection, President Laurel has been authorized to issue short-term government bonds amounting to a total of 50,000,000 pesos. He has already affixed his signature to the Government Bonds Issuance Bill.

Meanwhile, it has been decided that anybody violating the emergency state law or any other order issued by the President based on the law in question, shall be liable to corporal punishment, monetary penalty, or both. This shows that the Philippines is now ready to meet any situation which may arise from the war that is now entering a decisive stage. By thus supplementing the effect of the expansion of the Police Force and the formation of the Civil Defense Corps throughout the country, these different measures are bringing into perfection the preparations of the country to meet any development which might arise during this extraordinary situation.

Close upon the declaration of an emergency situation, President Laurel set about the prosecution of definite measures to realize the results aimed at. An urgent order has been issued demanding an increase in production to settle all problems of food supply in the country. Such an order has resulted in the development of powerful movements to increase the output of all foodstuffs throughout the Philippines. It is most remarkable that the Republic of the Philippines, by attaching greater importance to the farming industry, has manifested its resolution to cooperate closely with Japan.

The production of raw cotton this year is expected to reach 5,500,000 kilograms which will make 30,000 piculs of ginned cotton, three times as large as last year's quantity which is remarkable in view of the fact that only two years have passed since the commencement of the movement for an increase in cotton production. This also reveals that the Philippines is most admirably prosecuting its duty to increase its fighting strength in order to meet the extraordinary situation arising from the present war. The success of the Filipinos in cotton production may be taken as an indication of their ability to settle all questions of food supply, provided the authorities and the people do their best to make the most of the fertile land at their disposal.

For air defense purposes, as well as in view of the food supply situation, the Republic of the Philippines is expected to carry out plans for the dispersion of its population. As the first step, the authorities will remove to the outskirts of Manila four bureaus belonging to the Department of Agricultural Resources. All officials of these bureaus and their families, numbering 13,000 in all, will be effected.

The decisive measures thus being taken by President Laurel are eloquent proof of the unusually strong resolution entertained by him in securing the settlement of the various urgent problems with which the Philippines is now confronted.

## CIVIL ASSEMBLIES FORMED

### Banjermasin Municipal Body to Meet in Middle of March

Domei

BANJERMASIN, February 28.—With preparations completed for the establishment of Provincial and Municipal Assemblies throughout South Borneo, the first session of the Banjermasin Municipal Assembly will be convened in the middle of March followed by the first session of the Provincial Assembly in the latter part of the same month.

In connection with this convocation, the administration, on March 1, will commission six members of the Banjermasin Municipal Assembly and five members of the Provincial Assembly.

The official commissioning ceremonies will be held on the day previous to the convocation of the Municipal and Provincial Assemblies respectively.

## *People of Chosen Exerting Full Effort Toward Winning War Against Our Enemy*

Reflecting the rising patriotism of the people throughout Chosen parallel with the progress of war, a marked increase is being noted in the amount of monetary contribution of war funds, while a noteworthy rise in the efficiency of workers is witnessed at industrial plants, collieries and mines throughout the peninsula, reports Domei.

It was disclosed that since February 26, when the Imperial Headquarters in Tokyo announced the gallant deaths of the brave Japanese defenders on Kuezyerin and Ruot Islands, the efficiency at principal mines and factories rose by more than 25 per cent.

Particularly noteworthy is the start of an extensive campaign for the collection of funds for aircraft.

Through individuals, companies, industrial associations and other public bodies, monetary contributions toward aircraft construction funds are flowing in at local branches of the Government-General as well as district and regimental offices.

Immediately upon hearing the Imperial Headquarters' announcement, Shin Ko-gen, well-known Chosenese aviator and president of the Aerial Research Company, made a large donation toward the aircraft fund. Kin Shin-do, noted cinema star, and others followed suit.

At all cinema theaters in Keijo, the aircraft fund receiving boxes installed since February 26 for voluntary contributions of theater-goers collected ¥18,625 on the night of February 26 alone.

Meanwhile, the National Total Power League of Chosen has started a movement for the donation of 200 aircraft to the Japanese Army and Navy in response to the eager demand of the public.

It is recalled that the "One Hundred Aircraft Donation Movement," which was undertaken by the same league last November on the occasion of the signal victory of the Japanese Naval Air Unit in the Battle off Bougainville, was recently closed with public monetary contributions eclipsing the goal of ¥300,000.

## WOMEN OF SHONAN HELP IN GENERAL WAR EFFORT

### Entry of Fair Sex Into Factories Unheard of Before, Says Employment Chief

Special

SHONAN, February 28.—Women in Shonan today are playing an active role in furthering the war effort by working in various factories and other establishments—a factor which was non-existent under the previous regime—declared Toh Sekwu, officer in charge of the newly opened Shonan Women's Employment Agency.

Giving figures to illustrate his point Mr. Toh stated that during the three week period since the employment agency first opened, more than 200 women and girls had registered for work in various types of employment. Out of this number, 120 have already been given suitable employment while the remainder are assured of jobs in the very near future.

The field of employment covers such work as telephone operators, clerks, typists, factory workers, housekeepers and bookkeepers, etc.

## Concert Calendar

"Evening of Japanese and German Music," featuring Madame Tamaki Miura, and Madame Chieko Hara, at the piano, Friday, March 3, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Program: complete cycle of Schumann's "Frauenliebe und Leben"; Rentaro Taki's "Four Seasons" (a) The flower, (b) Enjoying the Evening Cool, (c) The Moon, (d) The Snow; Koscak Yamada's "Japanese Butterfly"; Rentaro Taki's "The Moon Over the Ruined Castle." The piano solo (Madame Chieko Hara); Schumann's "Carnaval."

A piano duo concert by Miss Akiko Kato and Miss Eiko Funao, Sunday, March 5, at 1:30 p.m. (matinee), at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program includes Handel's Organ Concerto No. 5 in F major; Schumann's Andante and Variations in B flat major, Op. 46; Debussy's "Black and White"; Alensky's Suits Op. 15.

The 4th Music Masterpiece Appreciation Concert sponsored by the Kondo Music Office, featuring the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra under the baton of Hisatada Otaka, Tuesday, March 7, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist: Miss Kazuko Kusama, at the piano. The program includes Hisatada Otaka's Symphonic Fantasy "Sogen," Op. 18; Schumann's Piano Concerto in A minor, Op. 54; Brahms' Symphony No. 1 in C minor, Op. 68.

A vocal recital by Miss Haruko Kato, soprano, Tuesday, March 7, at 6:30 p.m., at the Gunjin Kaikan. The piano accompaniment by Miss Tomiko Mikami. The program includes German lieders by Schubert, and Mozart; lyric numbers by Japanese contemporary composers.

The 27th subscription concert by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Noboru Kaneko, Monday, March 13, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist: Miss Miho Nagato, soprano. The program includes Weber's "Freischutz" Overture; Grig's "Peer Gynt-Suite No. 1; (Soprano solo by Miss Miho Nagato with orchestra): Weber's aria from "Freischutz"; Schubert's Symphony No. 8, "Unfinished."

The 36th Evening of Kosei Bunka, sponsored by the Dai Toa Music Office, featuring Miss Tamami Gojo (Japanese dance); and Seinen Nippon Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Tadashi Hattori, and Madame Fumiko Yotsuya, alto as soloist, Saturday and Sunday, March 18 and 19 at 6 p.m., (Sunday only: Matinee at 1 p.m.), at the Kyoritsu Auditorium. The program includes (Part I): Strauss' "Blue Danube"; Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony"; Tadashi Hattori's March "Santari Kogun." (Alto solo with orchestra): Bizet's Night of Spain; Mozart's Wiegenlied; Verdi's aria from Travatore: Japanese lyric numbers by Mitsukuri Akiyoshi, Koscak Yamada and Shiro Fukai; (Part II): Japanese dance by Miss Tamami Gojo: "Shima-no-Chitose"; "Kumoka Sakuraka Variations"; "Sakura Sakura"; "Dai Toa Kazoe-uta"; "Hinomaru"; "Tanoshii Hoshi" and "Zosan Ondo." Nagauta and Samisen accompaniment by Tojuro Kineya and Kotoji Kineya.

## RIFT BETWEEN SOVIETS AND ANGLO-U.S. IS SEEN

### Daily Herald Points Out Feeling Of Distrust Among Russians

Special

LISBON, February 28.—Continued mutual suspicion and jealousy between the Anglo-Americans and the Soviet Union were reflected in a recent report in the Daily Herald which said that a widespread belief among the Soviet people that the date of the second front had been postponed was thought by some observers in London to explain the publication in the Soviet press of articles casting doubts on the good faith of Britain and America, according to a report from London.

The Daily Herald report said that reading certain sections of the American press "the Russians have lately begun to wonder how much influence those persons possess who in their writings show marked inclinations for not weakening post-war Germany 'too much'."

The report quoted the Soviet journal, War and the Working Class, as saying that these people were doing their utmost to sow mistrust and suspicion toward the Soviet Union and conjure "unjustified fear of its growing might."

## SUBMARINE TENDER READY

### 15,000-Tonner Built by U.S. Navy Completes Trial Run

Domei

LISBON, February 28.—The new United States 15,000-ton submarine tender, DeLuxe, has already completed its trial run and will shortly be commissioned for service, a San Francisco report quoted the announcement issued by the United States Navy Department.

Although details have not been disclosed, it is understood that it carries a crew of 1,100 and anti-aircraft guns are set up at the aft and fore.

Immediately after its commissioning, it is surmised that it will participate in the operations against Japan.

## AMUSEMENT PARK OPENS

### Public in Shonan Is Given New, Up-to-Date Playground

Domei

SHONAN, February 28.—Well-equipped and modern in every respect, the local pleasure spot, Yamato Amusement Park, was officially opened during the last week end.

This center caters to thousands of laborers and artisans living in the outskirts of the town, and is replete with all kinds of entertainment, shopping districts and restaurants.

It is understood that a special boxing ring is also being constructed for staging boxing and wrestling matches.

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## INDUSTRY COLLAPSE SEEN IN CHUNGKING

### War Plants Facing Total Breakdown Due to Lack of Capital And Labor

By Arrangement With the Asahi

CANTON, February 27.—Chungking's war industries are on the wane due to the shortage of material and labor and especially capital. In order to overcome the immediate difficulty, the Chungking Government authorities are taking all possible measures, such as the importation of foreign capital, encouragement of savings, facilitation of sales of merchandise and so on, none of which, however, have turned out successful up to the present.

The Chungking authorities are now making strenuous efforts to encourage the importation of foreign capital which is indispensable to the continuation of its resistance against Japan through revival of industries. In this connection, several delegates of British industries are now negotiating with the Chungking Government authorities.

The native business men, however, are showing themselves quite indifferent toward the question of foreign investment because such a step in China may eventually place the country under the control of foreign capital. The honest sentiment of the native business men in this respect is told in a recent issue of the Ta Kung Pao as follows:

"The investment of Anglo-American capital in China is by no means an indication of goodwill on the part of the Anglo-American people toward China, because their investments in China always accompany some political conditions, which if not checked will keep China forever in the foreign yoke, and the country will never be able to stand on an equal footing with foreign nations.

"The Chungking regime has decided equally to divide what foreign capital is available in Chungking between national and civilian industries. The utilization of foreign capital for the maintenance of civilian industries in China will eventually place them in the hands of foreign capitalists. The utilization of alien capital for the maintenance of national industries will have an even more disastrous effect.

"All possible angles, therefore, must be carefully studied prior to the importation of foreign capital. It is obvious that the authorities are blaming the decline of industries on the lack of foreign capital. Meanwhile, the Anglo-Americans are planning to turn China into their concession through political and economic invasions. We must not indulge in sweet dreams by giving undue confidence to the Anglo-American peoples."

The native business men, as revealed by the Ta Kung Pao, are aware of the fact that the only way to prevent China from becoming an Anglo-American colony lies in the industrial revival of China through native capital. Then, the question arises as to whether Chungking has enough capital to maintain its war industries by herself or not.

Prior to the China Affair the economic construction expenditure of the Chiang Kai-shek regime was about 500,000,000 yuan, which in purchasing power corresponds to about 40,000,000,000 yuan of today. The current fiscal year's expenditures of the Chungking regime is fixed at about 20,000,000,000 yuan, with one half allotted to industrial construction. This means that Chungking will spend about 10,000,000,000 yuan for industrial revival.

During last year the four leading banks of Chungking advanced about 1,200,000,000 yuan for the maintenance of civilian industries and about 800,000,000 yuan for promotion of national industries, making a total of 2,000,000,000 yuan which is too small for the realization of the aims in view.

Since September 18 of 1940, the Chungking regime has been doing its very best to encourage national savings with a view to enlarging the amount to 10,000,000 yuan. In spite of the strenuous efforts thus exercised by the authorities, the total amount reached was 8,000,000,000 yuan only including proceeds from the sales of the national savings bonds.

It is the intention of the Chungking authorities to allot about 4,000,000,000 yuan for the maintenance of industries. Toward the end of last year, the Central Trust Bureau issued year-end investment bonds in order to collect about 100,000,000 yuan from the general public. No practical results were obtained however except exposing the poor people to unbelievable hardships.

In addition to such measures, the Chungking regime is planning the speedy conversion of merchandise into money by purchasing them with Government capital. The amount available for the purpose, however, is so small that the measure, even temporarily afford relief.

Thus, Chungking is without any means to overcome the difficulty arising from shortage of capital and Chungking's industries, so necessary for the maintenance of resistance against Japan, are thus on the verge of total collapse from every point of view.

## JAVANESE NOW ELIGIBLE FOR HIGHER CIVIL POSTS

### Japanese Military Administration Planning Examinations to Be Held in Various Centers

Domei

DJAKARTA, February 28.—In providing Java's population with an opportunity for entering government service, the Java Military Administration has announced the institution of an annual civil service examination system.

It is pointed out that the new system will enable a larger number of people to occupy higher positions than under the pre-war Dutch system.

Officials eligible through the examination systems are of administrative and technical categories. Higher, middle and elementary grade examinations are to be conducted for both classes.

Higher grade examinations will be held in Djakarta and lower grade examinations in other cities of Java.

It is recalled that under the Dutch system, the examination was limited for lower grade positions and a small number of technicians.

## BANDITS IN FRANCE NABBED

### 45 Executed for Destroying Railroads, Air Defense Facilities

Domei

VICHY, February 28.—In mopping-up bandits who have been wrecking railroads and anti-air raid facilities in the Vaucluse area in southern France, the French authorities executed 45 of the culprits. In the same area, several power plants were discovered.

In Savoie, southeastern France, six bandits were also sentenced to death in accordance with martial law.

## AMERICA SAID APING GERMAN STRUCTURE

### Americans Today No Longer Really Free; 4th Term Campaign Scored

There was a time when America always pointed to the dictatorial form of government in Germany and Italy whenever it wanted to say harsh things about these countries, comments Domei in discussing the fourth term ambitions of President Roosevelt.

To America, as it would have the world believe, the German and Italian types of government were a negation of human freedom and there could not be a more dangerous system threatening the peace of the world.

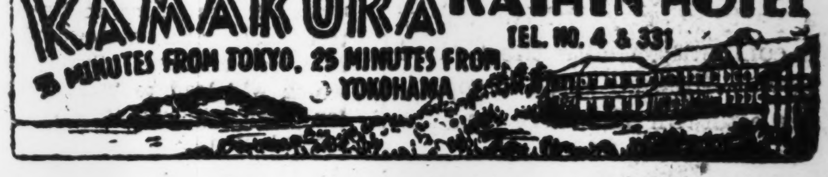
Today, there are few Americans who honestly believe that world opinion could be influenced by heaping abuse upon the political systems of Germany and Italy.

It was in 1940, after President Roosevelt realized his ambition of succeeding himself for a third time, because, as he told his countrymen, a national emergency faced the country, an event without parallel in its 170 years history, that America began giving the lie to its professions. That America has made up its mind to be thorough and systematic in denying itself is indicated by the agreement which has been reached by the Americans, to all intents and practical purposes, that President Roosevelt should seek a fourth term of Presidency. The fact of the matter is that under President Roosevelt America is drifting gradually to that form of government which it so severely condemned when it found it in Germany and Italy.

What was it that prevented George Washington, the first President of the United States, from seeking a third term although every one of his countrymen was anxious to see him continue his stay in the White House?

According to American precedent, which has more binding power than the Constitution, a man cannot be President for more than two successive terms. The reason for this limitation of the office term of the President is that apart from the Senate, which is a sort of federal committee, the President, unlike the chief executives of European countries, has the widest and strongest powers. Even in time of peace he has an almost dictatorial power of providing protection for the people. If the American people did not raise any serious objections to the investment of these large powers in the President it was because it was thought by them that there would be no suppression of individual freedoms so long as there was an effectual check the same man remaining in possession of the large Presidential powers permanently or semi-permanently. Thus, the precedent came to be established by which a President could succeed himself for more than two times in succession. Until President Roosevelt got his third term, this unwritten law of America had worked generally satisfactorily since there had been few cases where the semi-dictatorial powers of the President were found in conflict with the freedoms of the citizens.

Now, President Roosevelt is intent on being elected to a fourth term. Without doubt, he means to set up a condition under which the same man can be President almost indefinitely, a condition which the American people are about to accept, forgetting the teaching of their history as a nation. If there is a more glaring example of a nation making a denial of itself, we have yet to see it.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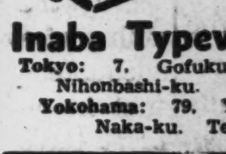

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1944

# Manchoukuo's Anniversary

Today, on the twelfth anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo, Japan sends her most hearty felicitations to that nation, staunch friend, trustworthy collaborator and true comrade in Japan's drive for the liberation of her other sister nations in East Asia. Not only greetings of the warmest sort but highest praise and most profound thanks are due to this continental ally, for Manchoukuo, only twelve years since its founding, is functioning powerfully as one of the most important members of the new East Asiatic family of nations and has been contributing an increasingly greater amount to Japan's, and East Asia's, war for liberation.

As a true friend looks upon the progress and well-beng of another, so does Japan look upon the astounding progress made by Manchoukuo with profound joy, pride and gratification. For Manchoukuo today, in prestige, strength and progressiveness, is a totally different country from the Manchuria which used to exist in the past. In the olden days of the regime of Chang Tso-lin and Chang Hsueh-liang, there were only vast stretches of land over which bandits roamed, robbing and killing at will, where only a sparse population existed, living miserably in a disorganized state completely at the mercy of bandits and nature, where there existed hardly a single modern city, hardly a single institution which could be said to be contributing to the betterment of mankind. Only in the regions reached by the beneficent influence of the South Manchuria Railway under Japanese control was there an oasis of peace and civilization. Today that oasis, under the power of the Government of Manchoukuo, has spread to embrace the entire country. There exists not a trace of banditry; a large, increasing, happy population comprised of five races live in complete concord; forests of chimneys under which modern, efficient factories turn out increasing quantities of supplies for the liberation of East Asia and vast engineering projects contribute to the welfare of the people.

Manchoukuo's mighty forward strides have been taken without great fanfare and her magnificent contributions to Japan's fighting power have been made without loud gestures of self-applause. Though much attention has been drawn to the progress and contributions made by the newly liberated states of the Southland, the work done by Manchoukuo, an older nation among the new nations arising in this new epoch by virtue of her founding some ten years prior to the War of Greater East Asia, has gone by without attracting the notice it deserved. But nevertheless Manchoukuo has been doing her share, silently but powerfully and magnificently. The role played by this continental ally in East Asia's war for freedom cannot be valued highly enough.

As a source of raw materials and foodstuffs, Manchoukuo has yearly been sending increasing amounts to Japan. Particularly since the start of the War of Greater East Asia, Manchoukuo has made Herculean contributions to Japan's fighting power. Not only has Manchoukuo been aiding Japan by sending her abundant raw materials in increasing quantities, she has also been doing her share for the liberation of East Asia by producing increasing amounts of finished products to be used in destroying the enemy. Though not spectacular, her role has been a vital one. She has been a granary supplying and feeding the forces of East Asia.

Of great significance is this twelfth anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo, whose birth itself was the first ray of the dawn now breaking over all East Asia. Of still greater significance is the future of Manchoukuo, the infinite hopefulness of which is indicated by the remarkable progress made by that nation in the last twelve years. Manchoukuo's astounding development is not only a matter of joy to the peoples of Manchoukuo and Japan but to the peoples of all East Asia in that her development is indicative of the progress which all East Asia will make.

# Objections From the Pawns

Britain's hopes of forming a Western European bloc under her domination to give her greater power in her covert rivalry with the Soviet Union and the United States is meeting with the opposition which it rightly deserves. Ever since Prime Minister Jan C. Smuts openly expressed Britain's intentions last November, the countries of Western Europe have been expressing their resentment over being utilized as mere pawns in Britain's selfish plan for her own advantage.

Foreign Minister Van Kleffens of the exiled Netherlands Government promptly voiced the objections of the Dutch in his radio address of December 28, and these objections are even now being echoed continuously by other Western European spokesmen. There is first the objection based upon natural national pride. Expressing keen resentment over Britain's presumptuousness in proposing to subordinate the countries of Europe's western fringe to her own policy, Van Kleffens declared: "It will be for the Netherlands people themselves to decide what their foreign policy is to be.... Our choice. . .would certainly be not to merge ourselves with the British Empire."

There is also the objection based upon the doubt as to Britain's ability to guarantee the security of the nations of the western fringe should they allow themselves to be drawn into Britain's orbit. Remembering Britain's inability to aid her allies at the start of the present war, Van Kleffens stated in regard to this point that the Dutch can consider collaboration with the British only if "the British Empire and Britain in particular shows that it has no intentions of once more going the way towards large scale disarmament."

But the Dutch have misgivings about the ability of even a fully armed Britain to afford adequate protection, hence they are insisting that in order for them to feel secure, they must have behind them the weight of not only Britain but of the United States as well. In other words, before the Dutch will consider collaboration with Britain, there must be definite assurance that Britain will not pursue a policy of rivalry with the United States but a policy which will strictly conform to America's policy.

Finally, Van Kleffens warned that the formation of a "western bloc would find its eastern counterpart in Russia", and that a realistic recognition of Soviet power makes it impossible for the Dutch to agree to any arrangement which would jeopardize "good relations" between the Netherlands and the Soviet Union. In short, the Netherlands refuses to be a party to any British policy which envisages competition with the United States or the Soviet Union. Such competition, however, is after all the very essence of the British plan.

The Norwegian and Belgian objections to the British policy are virtually identical. Merely to state these objections is to prove that Britain can never overcome these objections, for the very purpose of the British policy is to strengthen her hand in her competition with the Soviet Union and the United States. How true this is can be judged from the widespread comments which have been appearing during the past month in American journals. The United States News, for instance, pointed out how inescapable is the conflict between British and American interests. Britain is cool towards the American policy of currency stabilization on a worldwide scale and is inclined instead to rebuild the sterling bloc; Britain favors a cartelized division of the world's markets whereas the United States is opposed to cartelization; Britain favors regulation of imports and the encouragement of exports through government action whereas the United States seeks to expand her trade freely to all parts of the world; Britain favors commodity price stabilization at a relatively low level whereas the United States favors a higher price level.

As for the clash between British and Soviet policies, no elaboration is necessary in view of the friction which has already been revealed over such current issues as the Polish question.

Under these circumstances, it is clear that Britain will not be able to overcome the objections of the countries of Western Europe who have no intention of being used as the spearhead of Britain's inevitable competition with her ostensible allies who are really her natural rivals.

# Psychological Warfare

## Anti-Axis Establish Publicity-War Psychology Organ As Precursor to European Invasion

By MITSUAKI KAKEHI
Written for the Nippon Times

The news that General Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the so-called Invasion Forces, has established a press publicity and war psychology organization in relation to the opening of a second front, headed by General McClure, evokes much interest among sociologists and students of the history of war. This idea of psychological warfare has in no wise been a new one; it has been practised frequently with appreciable success even in wars in feudal days. But it had not been developed until the last World War as an important weapon as effective and destructive as cannons and bombs. And in the art of using this new weapon the British were the most competent masters, among whom the name of Lord Northcliffe stood first as the great organizer of formidable propaganda forces against Germany. The activities of Northcliffe's organization is said to have "probably saved a year of war, and this meant the saving of thousands of millions of money and probably at least a million lives," and as Dr. George G. Bruntz, author of Allied Propaganda and the Collapse of the German Empire in 1918, concludes, "without a study of the part it (propaganda) played no historian can come to a conclusion as to the causes of the collapse of the German Empire in 1918." It appears that Eisenhower's propaganda machinery, the Psychological Warfare Branch, played some part in causing the collapse of the Italian lines in the Tunisian and Sicilian Campaigns and the surrender of the Badoglio Government; however, it is yet to be seen how the organized and enlarged agency will work maintaining the traditions of the Anglo-American armies in that branch of warfare. Evidently, the fact that General Turner of the Press Department of the British War Ministry is to act as Assistant Chief of the new agency indicates that it will give full play to the British genius for propaganda.

Impartial records of the British activities along the above line show that the British are ruthless in waging psychological warfare and employ all conceivable means under the sun for the attainment of the objective. It was disclosed after the war that almost all the stories of German atrocities are fabrications—fabricated for the purpose of rousing the public opinion of America against Germany and of thus drawing her into the war. In this connection, Dr. H. C. Peterson's illuminating work entitled Propaganda for War, which is a comprehensive study in "the campaign against American neutrality" during the period from 1914 to 1917, presents an interesting and valuable study of the methods very likely to be used in the coming Anglo-American psychological offensive.

"The picture of the Germans painted by British propagandists was fantastic," writes this cool-headed sociologist, "but it was accepted as long as the peoples propagandized were kept away from Germans in the flesh. Newspapermen who toured Belgium behind the German lines failed to find any evidence of atrocities." Then he quotes "their famous telegram to the Associated Press" which reads: "In spirit fairness we united in declaring German atrocities groundless as far as were able to observe. After spending two weeks with German army accompanying troops upward hundred miles we unable report single instance unprovoked reprisal. Also unable confirm rumors mistreatment prisoners or non-combatants. . . . Numerous investigated rumors prove groundless. . . . To truth these statement we pledge professional personal word." Among other testimonies Dr. Peterson produces to his statement is a report of an English minister, which says: "I have on my table letters from almost every camp in England, from Scotland, Egypt and the front. I search in vain one bitter or angry word."

The question is how, then, the false stories had come to be accepted as true by the American public to the extent of driving them into the war. Dr. Peterson explains that it is largely due to the report of Lord Bryce as Chairman of the Committee of Inquiry, a body which was in reality set up by the British propaganda agency in order to capitalize the reputation and prestige of "a man in the entire British Empire whom the people of this nation (America) are prepared to believe implicity." And it is richly documented with quotations from the relevant literature, including the report of the British propaganda agency itself. Rightly the American sociologist concludes that "his report is one of the extreme examples of the definition of propaganda as assassination by word," and that "it was in itself one of the worst atrocities of the war."

Activities of Eisenhower's Psychological Warfare Branch will have little bearing directly upon our theaters of war, and the Japanese are essentially a people least vulnerable to that kind of attack. However, we must not make light of the Anglo-American propaganda activities as a whole, particularly their effects upon neutral countries and upon neutral elements in their own countries, which after all represent the sane, intelligent mind in their nations. Already, in 1939, Dr. Peterson pointed out: "Emotion instead of reason continually governs our thinking in relation to foreign affairs. . . . Concepts which grew out of the wartime propaganda are still being accepted even though they are fundamentally inaccurate. As a result the United States seems to have become a partisan to all the world's troubles." And he offered this wholesome, judicious advice to American leaders: "Surely before American leaders pursue a course which will lead to tragedy for millions of Americans and privation for other millions, they should be certain that they are not being dazzled by the brilliance of their own platitudes, that they are not mistaken as to the causes of international difficulties, and that they suffer no illusions as to what can be achieved by American intervention." That advice has now been totally disregarded, with the result that millions of Americans and others, as he predicted, have been thrown into tragedy and privation. It may seem too late to sound the note of warning but the intelligent leaders of the world may still take warning from the experience of the American people in the last World War.

# Contemporary JAPANESE POEMS

BY ASATARO MIYAMORI

### Yugure Maeda (1883-)

Maeda edits a magazine entitled "Poetry"; and his verses are irregular in the number of syllables and lines.

A Chalk Picture

Choku de Jimen ni En ga kakarete ari
Nakani suwatte iru Hitori no kodomo.
A circle was drawn
With chalk upon the ground,
And squatting in its centre
A little child was found.

### Kainan Shimomura (1874-)

Shimomura is the President of the Nippon Broadcasting Corporation and the author of several books on Japanese literature.

Hearty Thanks to Myself

Ware to waga Atama ni ude ni Te ni ashi ni
Kono toshitsuki no Orei wo mosu.
My hearty thanks to mine own head
And arms, to mine own eyes and ears,
Also to mine own hands and feet,
For their kind acts of many years.

Great Men of Old

Inishie no Hito wo omo wa Ware no oishi tame ka
Ima no yo ni hito no Mazushiki tame ka.
I yearn for men of old.
Is it because I am advanced in age,
Or because there are few great men
Now in the present age?

Alone on a Train

Kisha no nakani Hitori oreba Uchi-taete
Hisashiki ware ni Ware wa aini keri.
Sitting alone on a train,
I meet myself today—
Myself whom I haven't met
For many years in any way.

### Zenmaro Toki (1885-)

A prominent poet who has published several volumes of his own poems.

A Great Hand

Ware wo yubizasu Okinaru te wo Tsuneni kanzu
Yami no naka yori Hikari yori.
I always feel a great hand
Pointing at me in sight,
From in the dark
And from the light.

### Isamu Yoshii (1886-)

A famous poet and the author of a few volumes of poems, some dramas and novels.

Cloud and Water

Kumo mireba Kumo to naramaku Mizu mireba
Mizu to naramaku Omo ware kana.
When I behold a cloud
I would become a cloud;
When I behold water
I would become water.

# CHUNGKING IN DESPAIR AT LACK OF AID

## Set-Backs in Burma Shatter Hope For Re-Opening of Route

By OUR FOREIGN EDITOR

The Chungking regime is on the eve of total collapse, its long anticipated fate, because of a series of adverse factors confronting it today. Due to its unparalleled inflation, starvation is stalking among its people, while fearful economic hardships have reduced the people to a condition of untold destitution, driving them to defeatism, moral decadence and human depravity.

And yet the misguided regime clings to fond hopes as its officials listen to the siren voice of the Anglo-American propagandists. Just as a drowning man will clutch at a straw, so the Chungking regime cries out to the insidious Anglo-Americans for help in its shattered hope for an impossible victory.

With the progress of hostilities, however, the officials of Chungking have come to realize the futility of their cravings and are now leading a life of distressing misery and despondency.

This recent change in the attitude of the Chungking officials is reflected in their disinterested and cool reception of the American propaganda about the landing of the American forces in the Marshall Group. The officials know full well that the American operations are not of much value in reality because of the great distance between the islands occupied and the mainland of Japan. Moreover, the officials do not conceal their apprehension over the truth that such reckless and costly naval operations with a result so worthless might deal a fatal loss to the American navy, and show their uneasiness about the future progress of the war.

### Promises of Aid Broken

The Chungking leaders are naturally most concerned with the China fronts which have not been strengthened by the Anglo-Americans despite their repeated promises to do so. Moreover, the small quantities of munitions and goods sent to Chungking by air route are mainly intended for the Anglo-American soldiers themselves in China. And the aircraft so imported are valueless because of the deficiency of gasoline.

To make the plight of Chungking still worse, under the pretext of helping China, the Americans have been attempting to make imperialistic inroads into her territory with the air bases at Kweiling, Kunming, and Hengyang virtually becoming American concessions. It was only yesterday that the Anglo-Americans promised China to return their concessions to her! This is a typical example of the Anglo-Saxon statecraft—the curse of the world.

With the utter impotency of Admiral Mountbatten in his proposed reopening of the Burma supply route, Chiang's hope will remain unrealized forever. It is only too natural that he and his lieutenants should show a frantic and distracted state of mind. Following the repeated defeats of the Chiang forces in India along the Fukawng Valley district, Major-General Chennault is said to have dispatched reinforcements to the China-Burma border. However, no result has come of this action, chiefly because of the existing friction over the problem of military command among the three forces of Britain, Chungking and the United States. Undoubtedly such a congregation of disunited troops will prove no match against the gallant Japanese Forces under an undisputed and unified command. Deep and profound effects upon the psychology of the Chungking people will be administered by the crushing defeats inflicted on Britain's Seventh and Fifth Divisions in the second act of the Tragedy of Arakan, as they are completely trapped by the Imperial Forces.

According to a recent dispatch by the correspondent of La Gazette de Lausanne in Chungking, the high officials of the regime anticipate the expansion of the Japanese military power with the advent of spring, while they see no hope for the reopening of the Burma route in any near future.

### Turn Against Anglo-America

Reflecting this state of mental depression, the Chungking press has recently begun its attack against the Anglo-American nations, thereby giving vent to their pessimism and dissatisfaction. For instance, the organ of the Chungking Military Committee declared in its editorial comment on February 11 that it is the Japanese Army that has the leadership of the war situation on the Arakan front and in view of the near approach of the end of the dry season in Burma, no success can be expected of Admiral Mountbatten's intended operations. The Ta Kung Pao, another Chungking paper, criticized the policy of Britain to the following effect:

"It appears that the British forces in India are not suited for actual fighting. What has Admiral Mountbatten accomplished since his appointment as the commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia? It is doubted whether Britain and the United States can carry out a ten-year war without drastically changing their diplomatic policies. We cannot but entertain apprehension for the possibility that isolationism, or a policy of compromise may lead them to give up their fight in the midst of the war."

Again, another Chungking journal, the National Herald, has recently declared: "Any further delay on the part of the Anglo-Americans would only prolong the war and cause still greater suffering and hardships to China."

La Gazette de Lausanne has pointed out the disharmony existing between the war aims of Britain and the United States in regard to the Asiatic problems. But such is not to be wondered at in view of the fact that the supreme object of both is to widen their respective interests through a division of Asiatic nations and the exploitation of economic resources, thereby actually reducing them to a position of permanent slavery. Not a single thought is given to the welfare of the Asiatic peoples. They have been supporting Chungking as part of their imperialistic designs in Asia, for their greatest aim is to seize China for their own ends.

# America's War Budget

## Serious Internal Clash Brewing Over Rising Political, Economic and Social Problems

By YOSHIMICHI ITO
(From the Teidai Shimbun)

The war budget of the United States may be regarded as a reflection of its national wartime economy. Its analysis, therefore, is an explanation of the whole war structure of the United States and an indication of its characteristics and future outlook.

It is disclosed that the most outstanding feature of the American budget is that the amount of its expenditure, especially the war expenditure, has expanded amazingly during the last few years and has almost attained its marginal limit. In the fiscal year of 1939-40, the beginning of the present World War, the total amount of American appropriations amounted to 8,998,000,000 dollars of which 1,559,000,000 dollars or 17 per cent was for military use. Since that time the American budget estimates have consistently increased as the following table indicates.

| Year | Expenditure | Military appropriations | Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | (In million dollars) | | |
| 1940-1 | 12,710 | 6,048 | 48 |
| 1941-2 | 32,579 | 26,000 | 80 |
| 1942-3 | 73.141 | 67.000 | 92 |
| 1943-4 | 108.903 | 100.000 | 92 |

The total budgetary expenditure of America for the fiscal year 1943-44 is twelve times that of 1939-40, while military expenditure during the same interval increased by 67 times. The percentage of military expenditure to the total budgetary expenditure during the last two years is 92 per cent, even greater than that of Britain which is 85 per cent for the same period. This undoubtedly indicates that the whole production of munitions industries in America has reached its limit.

### Has Steadily Increased

An examination of the relations between budgetary expenditure and national revenue shows that in the case of the United States percentage has steadily increased as follows: 2 per cent for 1939-40, 28 per cent for 1940-41, 58 per cent for 1942-43, 70 per cent for 1943-44. Also in this case, the American percentage is much higher than that of Britain which was 56 per cent in the fiscal year 1942-43.

The second trait for the American war finance is found in its method of meeting its expenditure. The policy of the United States Government is to derive revenue from tax increases as far as possible. But the increased amounts were not sufficient, and the Government had to resort to loans in stupendous amounts.

| Year | Revenue | Loans | Percentage Revenue | Percentage Loans |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (In million dollars) | | | |
| 1941-42 | 12.707 | 19.872 | 39 | 61 |
| 1942-43 | 16.618 | 36.223 | 23 | 77 |
| 1943-44 | 53.081 | 75.822 | 30 | 70 |

The percentage of loans in 1942-43 was as high as 77 per cent and, although it decreased somewhat later, it is still as high as 70 per cent for 1943-44. The Roosevelt Administration wished to reduce the amount of loans as much as possible by increasing taxes and made a plan of raising the total revenue of taxes to the amount of 16,000,000,000 dollars. Later the American Government was forced to reduce this original amount to 10,500,000,000 dollars in its budgetary bill which was presented to Congress last autumn. But the Roosevelt Administration met vehement opposition to this financial bill in both Houses of Congress and the amount was finally reduced to 2,300,000,000 dollars.

### Reached Tremendous Figure

As a result of this, the amount of America's accumulating loans has reached a tremendous figure. By June this year it is expected to exceed the amazing amount of 200,000,000,000 dollars. It is said that even the revenue from taxes should be increased by 10,000,000,000 dollars by June next year, while the total amount of loans will reach the stupendous amount of 258,000,000,000 dollars. While the piling up of all these loans year after year will constitute a grave national problem, what is still more serious will be the task of digesting them, the tempo of which has been gradually decreasing, while the amounts of deposits with banks and other financial organs have not been as great as the increases of loans justify.

The huge government expenditure is bound to give rise to undue expansion of the nation's floating purchasing power which is estimated by government circles in America at about 16,000,000,000 dollars for the current year. At the end of last year a new record of 20,000,000,000 dollars was established in the amount of American currency in circulation. This gave rise to the soaring of prices and to the consequent prevalence of the black market and other evil phenomena of inflation. The weaknesses in American finance were evident in the budgetary estimates of 1943-44 which indicated a reduction of 9,000,000,000 dollars in the budgetary and 10,000,000,000 dollars in the military expenditure, and fundamentally indicate the very fact that American war economy had attained its marginal point.

### Maintain Prices

Roosevelt's Congressional message last January stressed the necessity of maintaining the existing prices and wage policy, particularly that of agricultural products, to which government subsidies are given, and standard wages. This was intended to prevent inflation which may result in the vicious circle between high prices and high wages. Actually, however, there have been distressing social and economic phenomena which Roosevelt most feared, namely, industrial disputes over attempts to raise labor wages and the prices of agricultural products. President Roosevelt also stressed in his message the need of increasing taxes to the amount of 105,000,000,000 dollars but Congress is standing pat against his proposal.

The all important point is that American war economy has reached its limit and no further expansion will be conceivable without incurring a serious inflation. In his message Roosevelt confessed that his failure to carry out a proper financial plan had created a great difficulty in maintaining economic stability in the country. He also warned against any further rise of wages, prices of farm products and profits from contracts, but actually these have been steadily mounting. Although he contends that as national revenue has increased in the face of scarcity of material goods, tax rates should be increased. Congress is making a frontal opposition. Confronted by a grave internal crisis, the formation of America's war budget for the next year reveals the serious condition of that country today, and suggests its future difficulties.

# ELEGY

By Ootomo-no-Yakamochi
(From the Manyoshu)

1

How brief was our life
Matrimonial, and how I
Thought you, my dear wife,
Could enjoy longevity!
But now ah, I only sigh.

II

How I wish I could
Detain you to live with me!
But you're gone for good.
And my heart weeps wearily
For you whom I shall ne'er see.

III

'Tis the common lot
Of humanity I know.
But still I can not
Be resigned to my fate so
Sad, and my heart is in woe.

IV

I've ne'er seen the mist
That over Mt. Saho hung
But I've always missed
You, who vanished among
The fog, and with grief I'm stung.

V

Alas! Once I thought—
How those good old times I miss!—
Of Mt. Saho naught.
But the mount now to me is
So dear, for there your grave is.

(Translated by Mario Ide)

# Fruits of Wisdom

When I sleep in my cottage in the hills, with coverlets stuffed with rushes, while snow is falling and clouds are flying outdoors, I can keep my mind freshened in the calm air of the morning. When gazing at the moon, I recite poems in the breeze with a glass of wine in my hand, I shall feel as if I were far removed from the town, with its din and bustle.—Ts'aikent'an.

For Contribution to the Progress of Mankind

# Nippon Times
## Evening

Win on the Home Front And on the Battle Front

No. 16,141 TOKYO WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1944 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

## Press Comments

Wednesday, March 1

YOMIURI - HOCHI — Enemy's Burma Counter - Offensive Smashed

ASAHI—Learn the Lesson of Manchoukuo's Founding

### Enemy's Burma Counter-Offensive Smashed

YOMIURI-HOCHI—As soon as the Anglo-Indian forces were seen to be stirring in the Buthidaung-Maungdaw area on the southern Burmese border apparently with the intention of wresting back Burma, the Japanese Army Forces in the Burma area immediately commenced forestalling operations and with lightning rapidity reduced Taung Bazaar, an enemy base, on February 5 and, crossing the steep Mayu Mountains in an irresistible westward advance, destroyed the great steel bridge over the Mayu River and completely cut off the enemy's retreat.

The Japanese then surrounded the main force of the Anglo Indian 7th Division in the Sinzeiwwa basin and for three weeks thereafter delivered terrific attack after attack upon the trapped enemy. The greater part of the division has been wiped out and mopping-up operations are now in progress against the remnants. Thus, the Mountbatten plan of recapturing Burma has been neatly frustrated at the very first step.

Although this battle was only an outpost fighting of the general counter-offensive launched by the enemy and the theater of war has been confined to the southern Burmese border, had the enemy been permitted to advance from that area he could have developed a two-way offensive against Japan in concert with the Americans operating in the Pacific area. For this reason the present campaign has been of the utmost importance.

That in less than a month since he commenced to move the cherished enemy scheme has been smashed, thanks to the gallantry of our officers and men, which will have a far-reaching effect on the Pacific war. The disappointment of Chungking and especially of the United States which had been looking forward to British support from the rear of Japan can well be imagined. Moreover, it must be remembered that this campaign has been also a conflict with difficulties of terrain, impeded by steep mountains and deep ravines. The hardships borne by our officers and men must have been enormous. But now they have shattered the Mountbatten plan at the very first Arakan tragedy on the British.

We take occasion here to express our thanks to the officers and men at the front who smashed the enemy at this most delicate moment of the war and our praise of the Indian National Army which took the field for the first time in cooperation with the Japanese for the liberation of its mother country. We are firmly convinced that the results thus achieved will exercise a tremendous effect on conditions in India.

### Learn the Lesson of Manchoukuo's Founding

ASAHI—Today we greet the 12th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo. Manchoukuo was the first country to be born with the genuine realization of her place in East Asia and her founding was the first step toward the construction of Greater East Asia now being achieved throughout this part of the world.

A great constructive work is always the fruit of a terrific struggle against heavy odds and is possible only as a result of victory in a life-and-death conflict. The various other nations of Greater East Asia which are now fighting for a new order should take to heart the lesson of Manchoukuo, that the glory of victory must be won with their hearts' blood.

The basic results achieved by Manchoukuo in the last 12 years in concert with Japan's joint defense efforts have built up a solid system of northern defense. At the same time, the nation has succeeded in establishing harmony among her component races and in stabilizing the living of the people. Although the country is made up of a number of different races, there is no exploitation of one race by the others or of the others by one race and no racial discrimination. Each race is enjoying the full exercise of its powers and is cooperating with the others for the fulfilment of the common national destiny.

The Government, after stabilizing the living of the people, has undertaken the moral and physical training of the people, instilled in them a solid sense of nationality and engendered respect for work of all kinds. Thus, a people thoroughly awakened to their mission as an East Asia nation has been nurtured.

In the field of industry, already in 1942, a second Five-Year Plan

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 3)

# CAIRO PROTEST SENT ON PROPOSAL BY U.S. FOR ZIONIST REGIME

### Declared Against Wish Of Arabs and Contrary To British 'White Paper'

Domei

LISBON, February 29.—Premier Mustapha Nahas Pasha of Egypt invited United States Minister Alexander Kirk to a conference, today, at which he protested against the support being given by the American Government to Zionism. He told the U.S. envoy that the move was against the wishes of the Arabs and also contrary to the British White Book, according to Cairo reports.

**Envoy Delivers Protest**

Domei

LISBON, February 29.—Egyptian Minister Mohammed Hassan called at the State Department today and submitted a protest stating that the Egyptian Government is absolutely opposed to the bill submitted by Senator Emmanuel to the United States Congress for the establishment of a Jewish government in Palestine, according to Washington reports.

To the protest submitted by the Egyptian Minister, Secretary of State Hull said that he wished to reply verbally, but the nature of his reply is not known. Negotiations on the question are likely to be further continued.

28

**Disturbances Seen Unchecked**

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 29.—Disturbances in Palestine are further expanding despite desperate efforts of the British authorities to suppress them. According to a report from Haifa, the garages housing motorcars of the British Air Corps and the police in that city were blasted by bombs on February 28.

**To Ask Release of Arabs**

Domei

LISBON, February 29.—In response to the proposal for an Arab conference by the Egyptian Government, the Arabian representatives in the Palestine district replied that they could not dispatch delegates due to the fact that their leaders are at present under imprisonment by the British authorities. In this connection, Cairo dispatches report that the Egyptian Government has decided to submit demands to the British Government requesting the release of these Arabian leaders.

## F.I.C. Government Bares Barbarity of U.S. Fliers

Domei

HANOI, February 29.—In regard to the barbarous acts that the United States air forces in Chungking have been committing in their reckless raids on French-Indo China, the Government-General of French Indo-China issued, today, the following statement:

"During February, United States air forces in China bombed and machine-gunned passenger trains, unarmed villages in Northern Annam, and passenger-carrying junks cruising the Tonkin coast. On February 18, eight B 25 bomber planes, in the neighborhood of Moncay, bombed and machine-gunned more than 100 Chinese and native passengers on junks anchored at Hanoi. The junks were set ablaze and 80 persons were killed. Victims of the blind bombing by United States air forces from February 1 to 23 totalled 152 dead and 172 wounded."

## Italian Cardinal Scores. Anti-Axis Terror Raids

Special

BERLIN, February 29.—The Cardinal of Bologna, Nasalli Rocca, in a pastoral letter issued today, expressed the indignation of the whole Italian people over the uninterrupted anti-Axis bombing attacks against civilian population, according to a Milan dispatch.

"The tragic hours through which Rome and Italy passed recall the destructions done by the barbarian hordes in the year 410," he declared. "In those days, the towns in Italy and northern Africa were turned by the barbarians into heaps of ruins. Today, we experience similar horrible scenes.

"The barbarians are burning and destroying works of arts as well as historical relics and now as in those days of past, thousands of innocent people are being sacrificed by them."

## *Annihilation of British Army by Japanese Again Foils Attempt to Recapture Burma*

By U. MURAKAWA
Of the Army Press Corps

X X FRONT BASE IN BURMA, February 29.—The main body of the Seventh Division of the British Army, which, relying on its numerical strength and the vast quantities of war material at its disposal, dared to advance on the Buthidaung front and challenged us to battle has been annihilated within 20 days from the time they started activities by the absolute strategy of the Imperial Japanese Forces.

As usual, the British forces in the present campaign placed the Indian troops at their head to bear the brunt of the fighting, while they, themselves, remained far behind the firing line. They were the first to retreat when they saw that the situation was developing unfavorably. Many Indian troops, catching a glimpse of the Indian National Army which was engaged side-by-side with the Japanese Forces, deserted the British ranks and joined with forces fighting for their motherland.

The Chungking forces in Yunnan Province made no move at all while the campaign was proceeding, thereby disclosing afresh the weakness in the anti-Axis camp where no coordination of action is known.

The annihilation of the main body of the British division in the Burma campaign means that the enemy has been foiled once again in its plan to retake Burma.

**2nd Arakan Tragedy**

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, February 29.—The British 7th Division has eventually crumbled. The British troops, who attempted a counter-offensive at Arakan, clamoring for the recapture of Burma, were unable to resist the crack units of our land forces who have been fighting valiantly and boldly. All their ambitions faded like a dream in the morning, as they were caught in our iron tight encirclement. Thus, the Arakan Tragedy has been repeated.

Why was the 7th British Division, which was in possession of several hundred superior tanks and guns, thus exposed to the fate of being annihilated? One of the greatest reasons was indeed the skill of our truly water-tight encirclement strategy.

One of its features, which was the primary reason for this second Arakan Tragedy, was the iron ring spread by our advancing ground units, which stood firm in a burning conviction of achieving complete victory through the force of divine arms. To this must be added the development of an aerial blockade by our air units, who spread their majestic wings, piercing the clouds of Arakan.

Cooperating directly with our troops in the Arakan sector, crack units of our Army Wild Eagles made their appearance over the heads of the enemy troops since day-break of February 4, frightening the routed enemy on the ground. Thus, a three-dimensional encirclement net on the ground and in the air was

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 2)

## *Fuehrer's Headquarters*

**February 29**

East of Kerch and in the Krivoi Rog area, numerous Soviet attacks were repulsed. Heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy and local dents were ironed out in a counter-thrust. In the district of the Prjipet marshes, local fighting activity continued.

South of the Beresina and south-east of Vitebsk, major enemy attacks collapsed in front of our lines. The Soviets were thrown out of some dents after embittered fighting at close quarters as a result of the German counter-thrust.

Northwest of Nevel, the enemy launched an attack with several rifle divisions. The hard fighting yesterday resulted in a full German defensive success.

East of Lake Pleskau and at Narva, repeated enemy attacks were unsuccessful. The German artillery dispersed enemy movements and deployment positions.

**Motorized Columns Hit**

Strong formations of German battleplanes supported the defensive ground fighting especially at Krivoi Rog, at Dubno and at Lake Pleskau by making low-level attacks against Soviet infantry and motorized columns. Numerous Soviet vehicles and several anti-aircraft guns were destroyed by bombs or machine-gun fire.

On the Arctic front, German fast bombers destroyed barracks along the Murman railway line.

In the heavy defensive fighting in the northern sector of the Eastern Front, the Second Latvian SS Volunteer Brigade, commanded by SS Oberfuehrer Major-General Schuldt, a bearer of the Oak Leaves to the Knight's Cross, and by the Latvian Standartenfuehrer Colonel Weiss, bearer of the Knight's Cross, particularly distinguished themselves.

Assault troop enterprises in the Nettuno beachhead resulted in local improvements of our positions. On the Italian south front, some enemy thrusts were repulsed at Castelforte and Terello.

Out of several enemy aircraft making a low-level attack against Boulogne harbor, two four-engined bombers were shot down by our naval anti aircraft artillery and anti-aircraft guns, mounted on board merchants ships. Thus, the German naval forces in the period from February 21 and 29 destroyed a total of 22 enemy aircraft.

**Winter Soon Over**

Domei

BERLIN, February 29.—The winter at the Eastern Front is coming to an earlier end than usual, German military quarters declared. The thaw has set in already in the southern sector and the beginning of the mud period in this region, therefore, is a question of a few weeks only.

Although at the central and northern sectors, temperatures of between 12 and 15 degrees below zero are still prevailing, meteorologists

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 3)

## FLASH

**Vice-Admirals Shiro Takasu, Naokuni Nomura and Yorio Sawamoto have been promoted to Admirals, the Navy Ministry announced today.**

**Admiral Yorio Sawamoto and Vice-Admiral Nishizo Tsukahara have been appointed members of the Supreme War Council, it was also announced by the same Ministry.**

**Vice-Admiral Yorio Sawamoto, Navy Vice-Minister, was relieved of his post at his own request, under date of March 1.**

## 6 More U.S. Fliers Found In Alps by Rescue Party

Special

BERLIN, February 29.—The German rescue commandos, who have been searching for seven days in the eastern Alps for the American pilots, who parachuted in the recent air raid found six more bodies today in the snow.

If it is impossible to bring the corpses down into the valley during the winter, they will be interred in the glacier crevice until summer.

The rescue commandos do not believe they can rescue any more of the American fliers alive. About 200 United States airmen are believed to have died in the Alps from starvation and exposure to cold.

## Teissis Made Navy Chief

Special

LISBON, February 29.—Admiral Alberto Teissis has been appointed Minister of Navy in the new Argentine Cabinet headed by General Edelmiro Farrell, who was Vice-President and War Minister in the preceding Ramirez Government, a Buenos Aires report disclosed today.

# 2ND ARAKAN VICTORY OF IMPERIAL FORCES IS HAILED BY NETAJI

### Overjoyed by Successes Gained on Burma Front; British Collapse Seen

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, February 29.—Upon receipt of the glorious news of the crushing defeat of the British Seventh Division in the Arakan district and the brave action of the Indian National Army in cooperation with the Imperial Japanese Forces, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose issued the following statement today.

**Enemy Plan Shattered**

"The annihilation of the main force of the British Seventh Division is really glorious news. Particularly, it is joyful to hear that the Indian National Army has scored a glorious victory in its first battle in the Arakan district, under close cooperation with the Imperial Japanese Forces.

"This fact proves that the Burma offensive planned by Lord Louis Mountbatten is fated to end in a disastrous result. It is impossible to get around the effect the defeat at Arakan will bring on the fighting spirit of the British forces in India. The army under Lord Mountbatten has now fallen into a death pit. I am interested to learn what excuse Lord Mountbatten will make for his defeat in reporting to Churchill, Stilwell or Chiang Kai-shek.

"Probably Churchill is now regretting that he prematurely sent a telegram of congratulation to Lord Mountbatten on the victory at Maungdaw and thus made himself a laughing stock of the whole world. If he had known that the Seventh Division was unable to gain any success, beyond rushing blindly to its self-destruction, he would have recollected the ancient saying, 'Silence is golden.'

"Chiang Kai shek also must have been disappointed as he believed that the anti-Axis forces in India would gain considerable success by the next rainy season, and the Burma supply route would be reopened. Not only was the Burma route unopened, but the Mountbatten forces have received a decisive blow on the Burma front. No longer can Chiang hope for the materialization of the empty promise given him by Lord Mountbatten to send aid over the reopened Burma route. Stilwell, no doubt, is also disappointed in the strategy and fighting strength of the British troops. For Churchill there will be no further need to send congratulations to Lord Mountbatten.

**British Collapse Certain**

"The retreat from Burma in June, 1942, the first Arakan tragedy of last spring, and the present second defeat at Arakan form links in the total defeat of the British forces. It is a prelude to final collapse of Britain in India.

"The victory gained by the Indian troops on the Burma front has stirred great excitement among the officers and men of the Indian National Army, and also among all the Indian residents in Greater East Asia. There is no doubt whatever that our brothers in India have been greatly comforted by the fatal blow Britain has suffered on the Burma frontier."

## Daylight Saving Time Set

Special

LISBON, February 29.—Double summer time will be introduced in Portugal again this year. Clocks will be put ahead one hour on March 11 and April 22.

## *Heaviest Fighting for Yanks Still Ahead, Warns Vandergrift; Nippon's Power Seen*

Special

LISBON, February 29.—Lieutenant General Alexander Vandergrift, commander of the United States Marine Corps, speaking at a Red Cross war fund dinner at Roanoke, Virigina, warned that the "heaviest fighting is yet to come" for the Marine Corps because "the Japanese stand to become more formidable every mile that the American invasion forces sweep beyond Truk."

Vandergrift emphasized "it may be pleasant to dream that when we take Truk it would become unhealthy enough for the Japanese to retreat to their homeland, but that simply is not the case." He went on to add that "beyond Truk—and between Truk and our final goal—there are the Mariana Islands with Guam, Bonin Islands, the Philippines and the powerfully fortified China coast. With every mile we drive beyond Truk, the enemy stands to become more formidable as he concentrates his forces and makes greater use of land-based air craft." He warned that it is important to keep "realistic eyes on the paths that lie ahead."

Meanwhile, a London dispatch reported that the British Minister of Aircraft Production Sir Stafford Cripps in an address at the aid for Chungking meeting held in London today declared that "at present Japan is far from being vanquished." Cripps continued, "Only her outer defense line has been pierced and far greater efforts will be required to dislodge her from her far-flung territories which are now under her occupation."

**From the Arakan Front** comes this action picture of a Japanese Machinegun Unit, lying in wait for escape moves by the enemy, who have been encircled in the iron net drawn by the Imperial Forces. (Passed by War Ministry)

# AIR ROUTE BLOCKING HITS FOES IN CHINA

### Severing of Tinsukia-Kunming Link Is Blow To Chiang War Effort

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, February 29.—The air route between Tinsukia and Kunming had been the only supply line for Chungking, and also the life-line for the United States air force in China, but the effective operations of the Imperial Army Air Force, commenced since last autumn, have practically closed up this supply route. This development has caused considerable confusion to the United States air force in China as well as to the Chungking regime.

The enemy is now attempting by every possible means to break up this blockade. At first, they used P-51's and other fighter planes to guard their C-46's, C-47's, C-48's, C-87's and other transport planes, against the Japanese fighter plane attacks. But later they gave up the use of transport planes, and adopted Consolidated B-24 type bomber planes for carrying goods to Chungking. Furthermore, they suspended day-time flying, and gave particular attention to night transportation.

For the protection of this air supply line, the enemy detailed fighter planes to the air bases at Tinsukia, Kunming and other places in order to protect their transport planes against our fighter plane attacks.

**Plane Fuel Lacking**

However, these measures resulted in seriously reducing the quantity of airplane fuel and munitions, which are the very life of the United States air force in China, transported to Chungking. Particularly, bomber planes are now compelled to fly to the eastern section of India to obtain their full supply. Under the circumstances, it seems as if the base of the United States air force in China is now shifted to Eastern India.

In view of such conditions of the Tinsukia-Kunming air route, the enemy has newly established an air transport line from Tinsukia to Hsinchen and Iping, Szechwan Province. Hsinchen lies 30 kilometers southwest of Changte. Both Hsinchen and Iping are about 1,000 kilometers from Tinsukia. As this new route runs far east of the Kunming-Tinsukia line, it lies farther away from the observation area of Japanese fighter planes.

The Tinsukia-Hsinchen or Tinsukia-Iping route passes over the most difficult mountain district in the world. It crosses the Tahsuehshan range, 6,000 meters high, and other mountain ranges, and the high plateau where the route passes is always covered with dense fog. The route, therefore, is topographically and meteorologically very doubtful how much carrying power the new air transportation route

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 1)

## California Planning To Seize Land Owned By U.S.-Born Japanese

Special

**LISBON, February 29.—The district attorney of Southern California announced plans for a drive to force by court action the surrender of all property held by Japanese aliens in the name of their minor children born in the United States, according to reports from Los Angeles.**

# FOOD SUBSIDY BILL IS SIGNED BY F.D.R.

### Term of Commodity Credit Corporation Extended June 1945

Domei

LISBON, February 29.—President Roosevelt signed today the foodstuff production subsidy law bill, which was approved by the Senate and the House of Representatives and submitted to the White House, according to Washington reports.

Congress had passed a bill prohibiting the subsidies, but it was vetoed by the President. Unable to over-ride the veto, the subsidy law bill was approved by Congress as the Government desired.

The bill extends the term of the Commodity Credit Corporation until June 30, 1945, during which period the Government will be able to execute the subsidy policy as before. The Commodity Credit Corporation is the organ for carrying out the foodstuff production subsidy policy.

**Sending Economic Missions**

Domei

LISBON, February 29.—The United States Government will send special economic missions to Central and South American countries, Africa, India, Chungking, Australia, Pacific islands and all other territories of the anti-Axis nations throughout the world, announced Leo Crowley, Director of the Office of Foreign Economic Administration, today, according to Washington reports.

The object of these economic missions, is to help the economic development in the respective districts in cooperation with the local authorities.

## Swiss Lodge Protest

Special

ZURICH, February 29.—The Swiss Government has instructed its Legation in London to lodge a strong protest against the "serious violation of Swiss air sovereignty by the Royal Air Force on the night of February 26 and to emphasize the necessity of preventing repetition of such events," it was officially learned from Berne today.

# ANNIVERSARY FETES OF MANCHOU NATION OBSERVED BY TOKYO

### Empire's 12th Birthday Is Celebrated Widely With Varied Program

Domei

**BERLIN, February 29.—Chancellor Adolf Hitler dispatched a congratulatory telegram to His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo, felicitating the anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo on March 1, according to an announcement by the Fuehrer's headquarters.**

In hearty felicitation of the 12th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo, today, an occasion for profound rejoicing by the peoples of Manchoukuo and Japan, a varied and wide-scale felicitation program is scheduled to take place in Tokyo under the joint sponsorship of various organizations, both official and civilian, of Japan-Manchoukuo connections.

Heading the list of functions for the day, a felicitation ceremony took place this morning at 9 a.m. at the Kangte Hall in Marunouchi under the auspices of the Manchoukuo Embassy. Present at the ceremony were over 100 persons, including the Manchoukuo Ambassador to Tokyo, Wang Yun-ching, and other members of the Embassy as well as heads of the various special Manchoukuo companies located in Tokyo.

**Imperial Edicts Read**

Following the salutes to the flags of Japan and Manchoukuo and the singing of the national anthems, Ambassador Wang and a councillor of the Manchoukuo Embassy respectfully read the Imperial Edicts exchanged between Japan and Manchoukuo. The function was brought to a close with rousing cheers for the Sovereigns of the two nations.

At 1:00 p.m. today a grand rally celebrating the founding of Manchoukuo is scheduled to take place at Hibiya Hall under the sponsorship of the Asia Development Headquarters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. The speakers at the meeting will be Dr. Rentaro Mizuno, president of the Asia Development Headquarters, Shigeo Odachi, Governor of Tokyo Metropolis, Mitsuo Miyata, president of Japan-Manchoukuo Central Association, the Manchoukuo Ambassador to Japan Wang Yun-ching and Hwang Fu-chin, the Agricultural Development Minister of Manchoukuo, now in Tokyo. The second part of the above program, will be devoted to singing and other entertainment numbers.

**Student Rallies Scheduled**

Furthermore, at 4 p.m., felicitation ceremonies, attended by students from Manchoukuo in the various districts such as Tokyo, Osaka, Hiroshima, Sendai and Nagoya, are scheduled to be held for the purpose of cementing further the friendly relations between Japan and Manchoukuo.

Then at 5:30 p.m. the Japan-Manchoukuo Central Association will hold a dinner party at the Imperial Hotel. Congratulatory speeches will be delivered by Manchoukuo Ambassador Wang, the Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki, Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata and the Manchoukuo Agricultural Development Minister Hwang Fu-chin.

There will also be an exchange of radio messages between Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and the Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo. From 8 p.m. radio exchange broadcasts between workers on the industrial fronts of both Japan and Manchoukuo will take place.

## British Cruiser Said Lost; U.S. Freighter Torpedoed

Special

LISBON, February 29.—The British cruiser, Spartan, is overdue and is considered lost it was officially announced, according to a London dispatch.

Meanwhile from Washington, the United States Navy Department announced the sinking of an American medium-sized cargo ship, which was torpedoed toward the beginning of January in the Arabian Gulf by an enemy submarine. The entire crew was saved and landed in Boston, it added.

# BRITAIN QUESTIONS U.S. RAIDS ON REICH

### Doubtful of Having Crippled War Plants; Airmen's Claims Shaky

Special

STOCKHOLM, February 29.—Resumption of German air-raids on England has forced the British Government to take special measures for air-defense, it was revealed by the British Minister of Air Sir Archibald Sinclair, Tuesday, in Commons, according to reports from London.

He declared that under the pressure of German attacks, air formations for the night and day defense of England under the name of "Air Defense of Great Britain," has been re-established. Speaking of the German air raids, Sir Archibald said, "they are hard to fight." Otherwise the Minister of Air stated that all preparations for the battle for Europe had been made.

Meanwhile, extreme doubt is being expressed by the British press over the actual effectiveness of the American daylight air-raids on German towns. "Are American daylight raids on Germany really as effective as the Americans claim?" This question is again and again being discussed by the British press.

British air specialists are apparently inclined to doubt the reliability of the reports of American airmen. They believe that their claims must be regarded by less rigorous standards than reports of the British airmen. The British air specialists believed it as rather unlikely that German aircraft industries are being seriously crippled by the American air raids.

The London correspondent of Goeteborg's "Sjoefarts Och Handelstidnig" appears to share the British doubts concerning the reliability of American reports of raids on German aircraft factories and affiliated industries. The correspondent refers to the recent article by the air correspondent of the London News Chronicle which pointed out that the paralysis of German aircraft industry is hardly possible since the factories are distributed virtually all over the European continent. He said that very large numbers of German aircraft factories thus far have not been subjected to any air attacks. He went on to point out that the reliability of the American reports is to be doubted. He declared that the reports of the crews of American bombers can hardly be measured by the same standards as reports by the British airmen which are closely scrutinized before claims of successes such as shooting down of enemy planes is officially recognized.

Other reports from London sound a very pessimistic note on the intensification of German raids on the city. Interior Minister Herbert Morrison announced Tuesday in Commons that deep city air-raid shelters will not yet be opened to the public. He said that the population should use other shelters for the time being as many deep shelters were being reserved for vital operational war service and it was possible that more shelters will be needed for this purpose. He hoped that Londoners would understand the necessity of these measures. Unused large air-raid shelters are being built for still heavier air-raids lasting all night, he pointed out.

## Air Route Blocking Hits Foes in China

(Continued From Page 1)

will have because of these natural difficulties.

**Pities Chungking Soldiers**

Domei

LISBON, February 29.—The miserable and pitiful life now led by the soldiers of the Chungking army is vividly described by Associated Press Correspondent O'Sullivan, stationed in Chungking in his recent report received here.

"Chungking soldiers are now taking only two meals a day, and the rice ration given to each is but 24 ounces a day," his report said. "This amount of rice is the ordinary daily ration, and not because the supply line has been disturbed. Due to malnutrition, the soldiers become ill and the number of disabled or who have died of illness is reaching a very large figure."

"A soldier has only one suit of uniform, which is not at all clean," he added. "Those who are wearing straw shoes are not rare. Even in winter, you will see many soldiers going about bare-footed."

**Pitiful Conditions Seen**

"The condition of newly-recruited soldiers is more pitiful. Thousands of these recruits who are underfed are being forced to walk 1,000 to 1,500 miles through the southwestern section of China and thousands become ill and exhausted on their way.

"In view of this disastrous condition, United States forces are supplying gasoline to Chungking trucks to forcibly carry these sick and exhausted recruits to the front lines. But munitions and supplies are not being sufficiently transported to the front lines.

"In the Chungking army, it is not permitted to use real bullets in the training of soldiers. Also the medical attention and facilities for the Chungking forces are extremely poor, particularly in comparison with that of the United States forces.

"In military equipment, Chiang's men sadly lack guns, and munitions are always insufficient. Troops also lack modern training. The lack of transportation facilities and shortage of food are particularly causing serious difficulties to the Chungking army."

# Interesting People

## Wounded War Heroes Aided in New Life

The warm-hearted generosity of the owner of the publishing firm of Dai Ichi Shobo has opened the road to social re-establishment for a number of wounded heroes of war, who will operate a book store on one of the busiest corners of Tokyo, says an article in Tokyo Shimbun.

During their days of hospitalization, recuperating from the wounds suffered on the front lines, these members of the Imperial Forces had been deeply moved by the words of encouragement and comfort extended to them by the general public. They had vowed to take up their share of work especially in the essential production fields on the home front as soon as their condition permitted release from the hospitals.

Out of this fervent desire to serve the nation in their newly found niches, the men had formed the "Sei-o Kai" (Association of Stars and Cherry Blossoms) which served as a base from which the erstwhile valiant warriors of the Imperial Forces, both Army and Navy, would be directed to the vital production fronts. Living up to the principle on which the Sei-o Kai was founded, the organization had been instrumental in placing the crippled heroes in their new jobs in the essential industries.

**Remembers Wounded Comrades**

One member of the Sei-o Kai, Lieutenant Eizaburo Tsukagoshi, whose right arm had been pierced by a rifle bullet, had become a dormitory superintendent of the young men's school attached to the Hitachi Aeronautic Works. In his new work of assisting the education of youths in the factories, Lieutenant Tsukagoshi found profound satisfaction and joy. However, he could not forget that there were many members of the Sei-o Kai, whose physical conditions would not allow any strenuous labor in the essential industries.

As it chanced, Lieutenant Tsukagoshi was introduced by a friend to Minokichi Hasegawa, president of both the publishing and sales companies of the Dai Ichi Shobo. He confided his perplexed state of mind over the welfare of his less fortunate comrades. The Lieutenant spoke with passionate fervor and Mr. Hasegawa listened attentively. Greatly moved by the Lieutenant's ardor, Mr. Hasegawa offered to hand over the business of his sales firm without recompense to the wounded war heroes.

**Offer Eagerly Accepted**

Lieutenant Tsukagoshi took up the offer eagerly. He immediately made known Mr. Hasegawa's intentions to Lieutenant Akira Ito, a hero of Nomonhan, who had been hit by bomb fragments in almost every part of his body, in the thighs, the left elbow and the back of the head. His optical power had also become impaired.

"If it's a book store I am sure that I can tackle the job even with this maimed body," rejoiced Lieutenant Ito when informed of Mr. Hasegawa's offer. The transaction progressed with marvelous speed. In order that leadership of the employes may be smoothly accomplished Lieutenant Tsukagoshi was made president of the joint stock company of the Dai Ichi Shobo Sales Company. The managing directorship was taken over by Lieutenant Ito, who is now earnestly devoting himself to the management of the store.

The sales store located at Sukiyabashi, near Ginza, had formerly handled only the publications of Dai Ichi Shobo, but hereafter, publications of other printing firms will also be sold. Furthermore, by calling on the cooperative efforts of other wounded war veterans, plans are being made to enlarge the business of the company.

## Annihilation of Foe By Japanese Foils Recapture of Burma

(Continued From Page 1)

perfected.

**British Planes Active**

However, the enemy, determined to offer death-defying resistance, meanwhile used the air-fields at Chittagong, which is situated at a very near distance from the fighting front, and at Cox Bazaar, as their bases, and moreover made use of advanced airfields constructed hurriedly. Mobilizing such fighter planes as Spitfires, Hurricanes, Bristol Blenheims, and Bristol Beaufighters, as well as Vengeance dive bombers, the enemy appeared day after day in the skies over the fighting lines, opening frenzied activity in an attempt to stem the fierce attacks by our ground forces which continued their sweeping onslaughts.

Making light of guerilla activities of the enemy air forces, our air units carried out their actions sternly and boldly. At the outset of their operations, first they made use of their fast mobility, showering rains of sure-hitting missiles on rear lines of the enemy, important for his retreat, and on the routed enemy troops. Thus spelling destruction, at the same time they inflicted heavy damage on the enemy by repeating their attacks directed in several spots against the enemy's ground batteries.

Moreover, our side entrapped in several spots the enemy troops which attempted stealthily in desperate counter-thrusts to recover their declining war fortune. In the face of the steep snow-capped elevations of Arakan above the clouds, an aerial battle of great ferocity developed between the enemy and our side above the fighting lines.

During the period between February 4 and 15, our side bagged as many as 48 enemy planes. This figure, it must be noted, presents the gains obtained not in an aerial battle of annihilation, but in a strategy counted for collaboration with the ground forces, and moreover these results were achieved within only a brief period, alone in the one district of Arakan. It may thus be understood from this figure how desperately the enemy side attempted to resist by relying on his aerial strength, and the fierceness of the aerial battles occurring in the skies can be imagined.

**Foe's Air Power Smashed**

Thus, the second Arakan Tragedy took its start from the enemy's air force, which had boasted of its superiority.

The war situation grew more favorable for our side day by day. Especially the encirclement ring around the main force of the British 7th Division of 5,000 men, who had been narrowed in near Sinzeiwwa, was compressed more and more. Against these troops, our Wild Eagles opened their attack on midnight of February 12.

Our sure-hitting missiles one after another blasted the enemy's tanks and guns which constituted the enemy's last hope, and gradually annihilated their fighting strength.

Our great Army Wild Eagles thus, with small strength, overcame the enemy's air force and perfected an aerial blockade. Thus causing the enemy troops to crumble, at the same time they inflicted thorough losses on the British air force in India.

**The fighting spirit of our Wild Eagles is soaring higher day by day,** and preparing for the morrow's fighting front, they are ready and waiting for their next chance in the air over Burma.

## Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

was begun and the development of heavy industrial resources and of the light metals industry, coupled with the epochal progress in electric power generation, have raised the country to a world level as an industrial nation. In agriculture, too, she has become one of the most powerful supply bases for foodstuffs in East Asia. The 12 years of construction in Manchoukuo, therefore, have been most fruitful and is deserving of the highest praise.

The demands of war upon the nation at the rear are extremely heavy and increased war production is the key to victory. In this respect we are deeply grateful to Manchoukuo for the contribution that has been made by her to the increase in our fighting strength through her unstinting efforts. It is hoped that the people of Manchoukuo will liquidate all such passive feeling as that they are merely cooperating with Japan and will burn with a fiery consciousness of fighting with all her might a decisive war with the United States and Britain.

## Fuehrer's Headquarters

(Continued From Page 1)

in these districts also perceive the earlier setting in of the warmer period.

These weather conditions, German military quarters point out, have been taken into due account when the Germans adjusted their front-lines. It is stressed that the Germans naturally wished to take up the most favorable positions before the mud made the movements more difficult.

In surveying the situation on the Eastern Front in general, it is pointed out that the month of February also did not bring the Soviets the expected success for they failed to break through the German front and to impede the German High Command's freedom of carrying out stratgic operations.

# TRANSPORT CONCERN ESTABLISHED IN P.I.

### Bill Signed by Laurel Will Develop Land, Maritime Traffic

28

Special

MANILA, February 28.—Marking the Government's first attempt to manage a large-scale transportation business, President Jose P. Laurel this morning signed a bill providing for the establishment of a land and maritime transportation company.

Capitalized at 10,000,000 pesos, the new company is empowered to construct, acquire, lease and operate trucks, buses, automobiles, jitneys and animal-drawn vehicles in order to meet the transportation needs of the Government.

The company is also empowered to construct, acquire and operate steamships, motorboats, sailboats, barges and other kinds of watercraft.

Equal emphasis has also been given to both land and marine transportation since the law specifies one-half of the capital to be devoted for the development and promotion of land transportation facilities and the other half for the development and promotion of water transportation facilities.

Moreover, at least 51 per cent of the capital stock is to be subscribed by the central Government and the remainder is to be offered to the provincial, municipal and city governments as well as to the general public.

The management of the company will be vested in a board of directors composed of five members to be appointed by the President.

Three other bills were also signed by the Chief Executive namely; first, creation of a patent office in the Bureau of Commerce and Industries for the purpose of patenting inventions; second, the prescribing and payment of occupation fee; and third, the authorizing of membership insurance for the elected officials of the Government.

## Special Clothing Ration Decided for Indo-China

Domei

SAIGON, February 29.—A special clothing rationing to the rural districts will be effected by Japanese merchants as the result of the excellent outcome of the experimental circulating rationing system conducted at the end of last year. Since February 10, the circulating rationing system has been adopted for the rural districts in Cochin-China.

It has further been decided that at the beginning of March, Japanese retail shops in Saigon will be mustered into joint rationing bodies, which will appear into the agrarian districts of southern Annam, Cochin-China and Cambodia.

The ration this time will comprise of 300,000 meters of beautiful cotton prints, which will be distributed at cost. As the cloth rationing is intended solely for the farm folks, they will be provided with special ration tickets for making their purchases. The poor will also be given special consideration.

## New Reich Device Balks British Attempt To Disturb Radio Instrument By Tinfoil

Special

BERLIN, February 29.—Tinfoil dropped by the British in large quantities during their recent night raids does not disturb the highly sensitive German radio instruments.

The principle of these instruments rests on the fact that certain rays broadcast from the ground will be reflected when hitting the airplane and can then again be received. There are even methods whereby during dark nights German and enemy planes can be distinguished by these instruments.

In a periodical, Der Adler, published with the help of the Air Ministry, it was announced that German engineers have succeeded in offsetting the British measures of disturbing instruments by dropping tinfoils. Instruments have been made which allow improved application of measuring by radio.

The report stressed that the number of enemy planes brought down lately will have shown the enemy that the German defense is not hampered any more and has become more successful.

## 3 U.S. Gangsters Escape From Mississippi Prison

Special

LISBON, February 29.—Three desperadoes, who broke out of the skyscraper county jail in Jackson, Mississippi, raided a farm home Saturday night and kidnapped a blonde 16-year-old girl named Oline McKnight, according to a report from Jackson. The fugitives abducted the girl with them in the farmer's family car after wounding her father. It said, the girl was wearing pajamas.

The report stated that these convicts escaped by climbing over the walls of the San Quentin prison in California on December 26 of last year, and began to beat their way across the country. They were captured in Memphis on January 8, while trying to hold up the Robert E. Lee Hotel and were brought to the purportedly escape-proof jail in Jackson.

In the 15-story courthouse pending the disposition of their case, they placed metal strips inside their cell doors at lockup time so that the locks would not fasten.

Later, they pushed the doors open, forced the jailer to take them to the ground floor in an elevator, stole the car of a Mississippi politician and fled. Subsequently at night, they broke into the home of Glenn Melvin, 10 miles south of Jackson, stole his shotguns, a sum of money amounting to $300, as well as three boxes of cartridges, and vanished leaving the farmer an I.O.U. for the money signed by all three.

The desperadoes then turned up 100 miles north at the McKnight home. When Joe McKnight, the blonde's father, resisted, they shot him in the legs.

## Reich Gains Big Results In Smashing Tito Bands

Domei

BERLIN, February 29.—The mopping-up operations in southeastern Europe by the German and local formations made good headway during February.

During the last few weeks, Tito's bands lost 4,927 men killed and 2,888 taken as prisoners. Moreover, eight guns, 37 vehicles and 15 partly well equipped ammunition and supply dumps were captured.

Since December 1, these Jugoslavian guerillas lost a total of 25,615 men killed and 14,621 taken as prisoners. The actual losses, however, doubtlessly are much higher since the Tito bands had to retreat to the inaccessible mountain ridges taking with them some of their badly wounded.

According to prisoners and deserters, it has become known that the mortality in these districts on account of the poor and bad sanitary conditions is very high. Hunger, typhoid and other epidemics are playing havoc in their ranks.

It may be added in this connection that since that time 1,115 horses, 97 guns of medium and heavy calibre, 115 motor vehicles, six armored reconnoitering cars and 38 ammunition and food dumps have been captured by the Germans.

## Antipathy for Anti-Axis Mounts in South Italy

Domei

ZURICH, February 29.—Italian residents in Southern Italy have already shown definite ill-feeling against the anti-Axis forces, because of the maladministration and the extreme lack of foodstuffs which have driven them into utter disappointment. The inhabitants have no interest whatever in the Badoglio regime. The miserable conditions have not at all been improved, and strict censorship of news from Southern Italy prevents revelation of the actual conditions existing there.

The Picture Post, a British weekly, in its recent issue, described the miserable condition in South Italy as follows:

"The inhabitants of Southern Italy who believed that upon their "liberation" by anti-Axis forces, they would obtain an abundant supply of foodstuff, have been completely disappointed. What they were given for their day-dream was a severe food shortage such as they have never before experienced. All reports coming from Southern Italy tell of the starvation misery.

"Compared with conditions in Northern Italy under German military rule, the miserable plight of the Italians in Southern Italy is beyond description. The district had once produced so much wheat as to export the surplus after providing for local needs, but now it is in the throes of a serious food crisis. Whose fault is it? The Italians in the southern section are not thinking of cooperating with the Badoglio regime."

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## U.S. Likely to Revise Lend-Lease Contents After July Expiration

Domei

GENEVA, February 29.—With the Lend-Lease Act expiring on July 30 this year, the American correspondent of the Daily Express reports that lively debate is expected in America during the next few months. Before extending the Act, it is expected that the White House will insist upon important alterations. There is a special tendency of differentiating sharply in the future between the supplies needed for war prosecution and those goods which Britain may utilize in doing business with other countries.

## Reforestation Program Is Decided by Nanking

Domei

NANKING, February 29.—The Committees for Advancement of the Hsinmin Movement and the China Youths' Association have decided to launch a wide-scale reforestation campaign, which will offer good opportunities for group training as well as to foster the spirit of labor. The program for the youths' reforestation movement for this year has been recently decided upon.

In Nanking, the members of the China Model Youth and the China Youth Associations will start the reforestation campaign on March 12 by planting 5,000 young saplings at Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Mausoleum and various school grounds.

Lustily singing the tree planting song, they will also take part in the reforestation program in various other districts.

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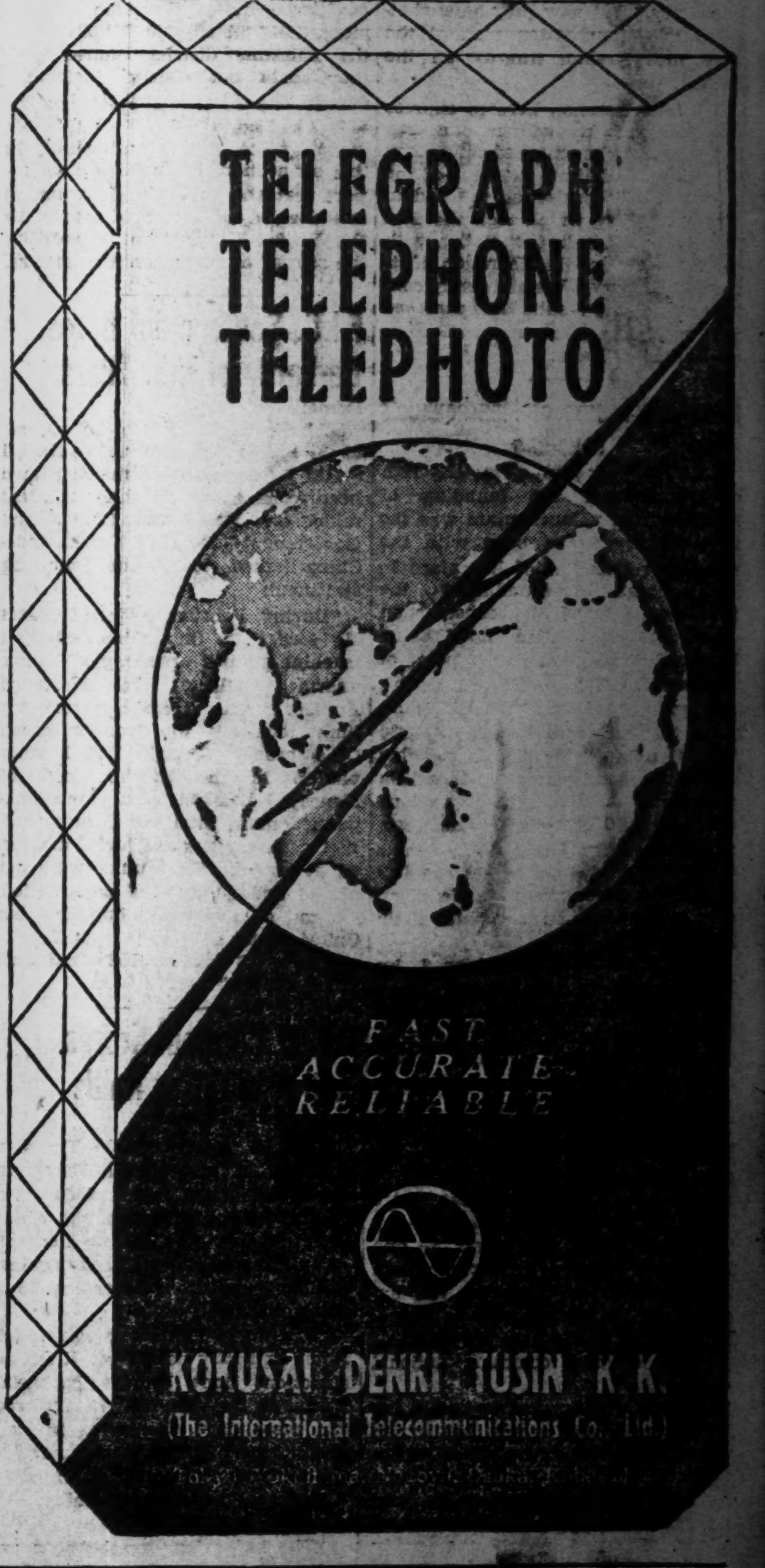
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